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# **Vietnam Report**

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NEW BOOK DETAILS FORMATION OF ARMY CORPS

Hanoi CUOC KHANG CHIEN CHONG MY, CUU NUOC 1954-1975: NHUNG SU KIEN QUAN SU in Vietnamese 1980 pp 274-277

[Excerpts from the book "The Anti-U.S. Resistance War for National Salvation 1954-1975: Military Events" by the War Experiences Recapitulation Committee of the High-Level Military Institute, People's Army Publishing House, Hanoi (printing completed 30 May 1980), 13,200 copies, 312 pages]

[Text] After the 1972 strategic offensive, in each of the strategic areas our armed forces carried out a series of offensive campaigns and defensive campaigns, on scales of from three to six divisions, concentrated in a certain direction, in a relatively large area, and over a long period of time.

As they entered the new phase, our armed forces in general and our main-force troops in particular were stronger than ever but were organized only up to the division level. In the final phase of the war it would be necessary to organize one large campaign after another. Those campaigns would take place very urgently; the forces would operate continuously and would move rapidly in a large area of operations and from one battlefield to another; and the forces participating in the campaigns would be very large and consist of many armed forces branches and combat arms with strong technical equipment, which had the goal of annihilating large enemy units in order to conclude the war. The formation of main-force quan doan [corps] was extremely necessary in order to fulfill that historic mission.

The party central committee adopted the policy of organizing strategic quan doan, beginning on 24 October 1973 with the formation of 1st Quan Doan, which consisted of a number of infantry divisions and combined-arms units and was stationed in the northern provinces.

On 17 May 1974 there was formed 2nd Quan Doan, consisting of a number of units fighting in the Tri-Thien zone.

On 20 July 1974 there was formed 4th Quan Doan, consisting of a number of units fighting in Eastern Nam Bo.

The main-force forces in the Central Highlands, who had long concentrated many divisions in large campaigns, under the command of a front command were victorious, liberated Buon Ma Thuot and the entire Central Highlands area and annihilated most

of the forces of the enemy's II Corps. On 27 March 1975 most of the divisions there were organized into the 3d Quan Doan, a strategic binh doan [corps] which participated in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, which liberated Saigon.

In the General Offensive and Uprising of the Spring of 1975, the strategic mobile quan doan were truly strong main-force fists and victoriously fulfilled their campaign and strategic missions. The quan doan all achieved very great results, both in annihilating the enemy's campaign and strategic forces and in liberating large land areas and numbers of people, and played an important strategic role in the Central Highlands and Hue-Da Nang campaigns. Especially in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign the quan doan coordinated closely with the local armed forces and the political forces to annihilate or rout more than 400,000 enemy troops, liberated a large area, including Saigon, and brought about the complete collapse of the puppet army and the puppet administration.

For our part, in the south the appearance of quan doans and binh doans equivalent to quan doan, stationed in the important theaters, created a major transformation in the comparison of forces. The strategic networks, along both the eastern and western Truong Son routes, were extended to Loc Ninh, and the pipeline crossed the Central Highlands and entered Zone 5 and Eastern Nam Bo. In the north, after nearly 2 years of arduous endeavor, by 1974 many economic aspects had more or less risen to 1965 levels, and we sent to the south a large number of troops of the various kinds and a large quantity of military supplies, which far exceeded the plan levels of previous years.

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CSO: 4209/64

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

**ARMY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS**—A conference was held recently by the 3d Military Region to review its economic development in combination with national defense between 1976 and 1981. Over the past 5 years, thanks to their efforts in gradually establishing a forestry-agricultural-industrial structure, almost all units in the military region have been able to produce enough grain and food for their own consumption. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 16 Nov 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/106



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS, TRADE AND AID

### INTERVIEW WITH TRAN QUOC HOAN

Havana TRICONTINENTAL in Spanish No 77, Jul-Aug 81 pp 51-55

[Report on interview with Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party, by Luis M. Arce]

[Text] Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party and former minister of the interior for the Republic of Vietnam, granted TRICONTINENTAL an interesting interview in which he described the present situation at the border with China, the efforts by the fascist regime in Peking to bring the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] countries into conflict with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and the present tasks of the Vietnamese Revolution.

"Despite their humiliating defeat in the invasion of Vietnam in February 1979, Peking's reactionary ruling circles have not yet renounced their policy of aggression."

Tran Quoc Hoan spoke volubly, almost without pausing. He knows thoroughly the nature of the encroachment by the Chinese fascists upon the Indochinese Peninsula, and he has a very precise recollection of figures concerning, and dates of, Chinese expansionist adventures in Vietnam and all of Southeast Asia.

"The Mandarins are deepening their alliance with the imperialists, especially with the Yankees, and they use other reactionary groups to oppose the Vietnamese Revolution in all spheres: the military, the political, the economic, and the diplomatic."

He smiled and gestured with both hands. Then he became serious and, gazing at us intently, he said:

"Do you know what they want? To blockade and weaken Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in order to annex them and utilize them as a springboard for their expansion into Southeast Asia."

He immediately began to give figures and details concerning the atrocities committed by Chinese troops in Vietnam.

"Between the time they were forced to withdraw from the northern provinces of Vietnam in March 1979 and now, they have carried out 3,000 armed provocative actions with units ranging in size from squad to regiment; and they've committed a string of crimes against our people.

"At present," he went on, "the Peking regime is maintaining an enormous military force along the border with Vietnam. That force is not inactive, but conducts daily operations of various sorts and different degrees against our country. I want to state"--he said emphatically--"that in recent months the Peking regime has been stepping up its organizing of the so-called special troops in the provinces of Yunnan and Kuangsi, which border on Vietnam. It also has been enlarging the airport at Kiu Lin and other airdromes in the southern part of China so that planes with greater wingspans can operate from them. At the same time, they're increasing naval, air, and land maneuvers on Hainan Island, and in the Gulf of Bac Bo (Tonkin), and they're bringing in more troops."

There was a brief break in the conversation, as if the former minister of the interior were pondering the seriousness of his aggressive, reactionary neighbor's military movements. Then, leaning forward slightly, he went on.

"While engaged in this military hustle and bustle, the Peking gang is continuing indefinitely the suspension of the third round of negotiations with Vietnam. But how strange it is that at the same time they're adopting that rude, dangerous attitude in the diplomatic realm, in the sphere of actions they're behaving like a bunch of criminals: occupying land, shifting border markers, building and reinforcing military fortifications, building roads, strengthening military posts at the tops of illegally occupied mountains, continuing to occupy dozens of sites that are a part of Vietnamese territory."

"What is your conclusion about all this activity you've just described to me?" I asked Quoc Hoan. He answered with amazing calm.

"They're preparing for another attack, a new 'lesson' for Vietnam, as Peking has proclaimed to the four winds."

Then with vigor befitting a victorious soldier he immediately told me, "We vigorously condemn and denounce before the world the reactionary gang in Peking for the aggression and hostile acts."

After speaking at length about the Vietnamese people's determination to again repel the Chinese aggressors if they put their expansionist plans into practice, Tran Quoc Hoan turned the conversation to another, no less important, subject: Peking's and Washington's plans to isolate Vietnam from the rest of the nations of Southeast Asia.

"Look," he said, "on the basis of the lasting interests of Vietnam and the rest of the countries in the region, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam advocates a consistent policy of peace and friendship and, of course, cooperation with the ASEAN countries. Vietnam is prepared to combine its efforts with those of the nations belonging to that body to transform Southeast Asia into a peaceful, stable region, and to thus offer a positive contribution to the strengthening of world peace.

"At present, Southeast Asia is one of the hotspots of the world. But this situation is due entirely to collusion among the Chinese leadership, the Yankee imperialists, and other reactionary groups in the area. They are trying to threaten Vietnam with aggression, they're attempting to intervene in Kampuchea, and they're sabotaging the Laotian Revolution. At the same time, they're seeking all the means possible for causing a schism between the Indochinese countries and those of Southeast Asia. What's most treacherous in their maneuvering is that they are attempting to convert the hostile relations between China and Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea into a conflict between the ASEAN countries and those of Indochina. They hope to thus weaken the three Indochinese countries and cause destabilization of the ASEAN countries in order to facilitate their own expansion in the region."

There was another brief pause in the discourse by the high official of the Vietnam Communist Party. I took advantage of it to ask him if there is a solution for the situation he had described to me. He immediately replied:

"For there to be a just solution, the Chinese rulers must renounce their policy of aggression, hegemonism, and expansionism. They must respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea; and they must refrain from intervening in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries and the rest of Southeast Asia."

After this definitive reply, he said the following: "Last July, at a conference held in Vientiane, the Laotian capital, the ministers of foreign affairs of the Indochinese countries drafted realistic proposals for approaching, along with the ASEAN countries, existing problems on the basis of respect for each country's legitimate interests."

He said further:

"Recent visits by Vietnamese leaders to the countries of Southeast Asia were intended to find fair measures for increasing relations involving friendship and cooperation and to exchange views regarding a common effort to preserve peace and stability in the region."

Closing his remarks on this subject, he noted, "We are convinced that the movement toward lasting peace, friendship, and cooperation among the countries in this region is growing daily, for it is in perfect accord with the history and the burning aspirations of hundreds of millions of inhabitants of this part of the world."

Concerning the present tasks of the Vietnamese Revolution, Tran Quoc Hoan told us the following.

"Our revolution's present tasks are to build the material and technical base for socialism while at the same time conscientiously preparing to fulfill our historic mission of resisting any maneuver or aggressive act by the reactionary Chinese gang entrenched in Peking's ruling circles. We have the responsibility not only to build socialism in our homeland but also to preserve it."

Our subject went on: "In the immediate future, along with strengthening our national defense and placing a part of our people in combat readiness, we are working assiduously to combine all our efforts to stabilize and develop the economy, gradually improve the people's social welfare, and create the conditions for a significant advance in the future as well as successfully build socialism."

With our agreed-upon agenda completed and the interview practically over, the old communist fighter closed our interesting talk with this resolute statement.

"More than ever, we're convinced that with the military alliance among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which has the aid and the cooperation of the Soviet Union and other brother socialist countries in addition to the support of all peoples in the world who love peace and justice, the Vietnamese people will overcome all the difficulties that arise and will carry forward the noble undertaking of building socialism."

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CSO: 4748/10



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

**SRV-HUNGARY LITERARY COOPERATION**--Hanoi, 2 Nov (VNA)--An agreement on literary cooperation for the five years ending in 1985 between Vietnam and Hungary has been signed in Budapest. Signatories were Nguyen Ngoc, deputy general secretary of the Vietnam Writers' Association, and Gabo Garia, general secretary of the Hungary Writers' Association. Under this agreement, greater mutual efforts will be made in disseminating, translating and publishing literary works as well as in holding commemorative activities in honour of prominent writers of the two countries. On the evening of October 26, a symposium on Nguyen Trai, a great 15th-century national hero and writer of Vietnam, was arranged in Budapest. [Text] [OW021755 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 2 Nov 81]

**UN AGRICULTURE MEETING DELEGATION**--Hanoi, 6 Nov (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Duong Hong Dat, vice-minister of agriculture, has left here for the 21st session of the conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to open in Rome tomorrow. [Text] [OW061934 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 6 Nov 81]

**SRV, GDR TRADE PROTOCOL**--Hanoi, 8 Nov (VNA)--A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1982 between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on November 6 by Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Nguyen Tu and his GDR counterpart, Eugen Kattner. The signing ceremony was witnessed by Dr Gerhard Weiss, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Soelle, minister for foreign trade; and Vietnamese Ambassador Phan Van Kim. [Text] [OW081700 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 8 Nov 81]

**POLISH CULTURAL RELICS RESTORATION**--Hanoi, 14 Nov (VNA)--A six-member team of Polish specialists has helped Vietnam work out a plan for the restoration of five relics of the Cham architecture in southern central Vietnam. The team has been working since April last under the terms of a protocol on cooperation between the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art in the field of conversation and museum. [as received] The relics to be restored span a period of seven centuries, from the 7th to 14th centuries A.D. The Polish team has also helped work out a plan for the preservation of the Cu Chi tunnel system built on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City during the resistance against U.S. aggression. [Text] [OW141806 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 14 Nov 81]

CSSR EDUCATION DELEGATION VISIT--Hanoi, 16 Nov (VNA)--A Czechoslovak educational delegation led by Juraj Busa, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and minister of education of the Slovak Socialist Republic, arrived here today on a friendship visit. It was met on its arrival by Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice-minister of vocational and higher education; and Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl. [Text] [OW161928 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Nov 81]

PRAGUE SCIENCE CONFERENCE DELEGATION--Hanoi, 18 Nov (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences led by Prof Nguyen Van Dao, vice-director of the institute, recently attended the 12th conference of representatives of the academies of sciences of socialist countries in Prague. The conference's delegates discussed and adopted reports on the results of multi-lateral cooperation among the socialist countries in 1980-81. They also heard reports on cooperation in social sciences and were informed of the outcome of the second conference of presidents of the academies of sciences of socialist countries. The head delegates were received by J. Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. [Text] [OW180821 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 18 Nov 81]

CSSR PUBLISHING DELEGATION--Hanoi, 19 Nov (VNA)--Vietnam and Czechoslovakia has signed an agreement on cooperation in book publication and distribution in the five years ending in 1985. Present at the signing ceremony were Le Thanh Cong, vice minister of culture; Karel Zostan, counsellor of the Czechoslovak Embassy here; and a delegation of the Czechoslovak publishing service now on a friendship visit here at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. The Czechoslovak delegation includes Ondrej Kloviesek, general directors of the publishing house of the Slovak Socialist Republic and Frantisek Lanski, director of the publishing department of the Czech Socialist Republic. It was cordially received by Hoang Tung, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and head of its propaganda and training commissions. [Text] [OW190741 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 19 Nov 81]

SRV-SOVIET COMPOSERS' COOPERATION--Hanoi, 19 Nov (VNA)--A protocol on cooperation from 1981 to 1985 between Vietnamese and Soviet musicians has been signed in Moscow. The protocol provides for, among other things, Soviet assistance in publishing musical works. The protocol was signed by Huy Du, deputy general secretary of the Vietnam Musicians Association, and (T.N. Khranikoc), first secretary of the USSR Union of Composers. [Text] [OW291449 Hanoi VNA on English 1521 GMT 19 Nov 81]

SOVIET DECORATIVE ARTS EXHIBITION--Hanoi, 25 Nov (VNA)--An exhibition on decorative arts of the Soviet Union's Central Asia and Kazakhstan in the 19th and 20th centuries was opened here today under the joint sponsorship of the Moscow State Art Museum of Oriental Nations and the Vietnam Art Museum. Present at the opening ceremony were Nong Quoc Chan, vice minister of culture; Tran Van Can, general secretary of the Vietnam Artists' Association; and (I.A. Ognetov), counsellor minister of the Soviet Embassy here. On show are cosmetic, textile, embroidery, earthenware and metal decorative items which demonstrate the diversity of the national arts of the Soviet Union's southern republic. [Text] [OW2914419 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 25 Nov 81]

**GDR ARMY JOURNALIST VISITS**--Hanoi, 26 Nov (VNA)--Lieutenant-Colonel (Gebauer) of the editorial board of VOLKSARMEE, a weekly of the general political department of the GDR People's National Army, has visited Vietnam as guest of the Vietnam People's Army General Political Department. He exchanged experiences with the editors of the Vietnamese Army's art and literature review VAN NGHE QUAN DOI, and visited army units, the army museum, the national art gallery, and places of historic interest in Hanoi. He was received by Major-General Tran Van Phac, deputy-head of the host department. [Text] [OW2914419 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 26 Nov 81]

**SOVIET-AIDED CULTURAL HOUSE**--Vietnamese workers are accelerating the construction of the Hanoi worker's cultural house which is being built with 15,000 tons of equipment provided by the Soviet Union. The house, expected to be completed in 1983, is capable of accommodating 5,000 people a day. Meanwhile, the construction of the Vietnam-USSR agricultural engineering worker's school is almost completed in Tam Diep District, Ha Nam Ninh Province. [BK180255 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Nov 81]

**GDR SPORTS AID**--The physical education and sports general department on 12 October held a ceremony to start the construction of a firing range at the central training area. Expenses in the construction are provided by the GDR Sports Association. The range consists of 16 rooms and will be installed with modern equipment for training. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Oct 81 BK]

**HANOI MOI' DELEGATION'S LAO VISIT**--A delegation of the newspaper HANOI MOI led by its editor (Nguyen Hong Linh) recently visited Laos at the invitation of the KPL and the VIENTIANE MAI paper. During its stay in Vientiane the delegation held talks with Lao mass media officials on matters concerning cooperation in the field of mass media and the strengthening of the special friendship and militant solidarity between peoples of the two countries. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Oct 81 BK]

**IMPORT OIL SHIPMENTS**--As of September, the Oil and Fuel General Corporation of the Ministry of Supply had received 89 shipments of import oil and gasoline. To date 95 percent of the planned import gasoline and oil for this year have been delivered to Vietnam, 50 percent of which have been shipped to the zone 2 oil and fuel corporation in Ho Chi Minh City. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/106

## **PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT**

### **1976 SPEECH BY LE DUAN AT HO CHI MINH CITY CONFERENCE**

Hanoi PHAT HUY THANG LOI VI DAI TIEP TUC DUA SU NGHIEP CACH MANG TIEN LEN in Vietnamese 1980, pp 5, 8, 9-77

[Book by Le Duan entitled "Developing Upon Our Great Victory and Continuing To Advance the Revolution"; published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980; 10,200 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing Plant in Hanoi, printing completed 5 August 1980]

#### **[Excerpts] Publisher's Note**

In July 1976, at the Conference to Disseminate the Political Bureau resolution held in Ho Chi Minh City, Le Duan, the general secretary of the party, delivered an important speech that touched upon the basic elements of the line on the socialist revolution in our country in the new stage.

In order to help our cadres, party members and people conduct research and study for the purpose of gaining a more thorough understanding of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress and the resolutions of the recent plenums of the Party Central Committee, we have published this speech by Le Duan in a book entitled "Developing Upon Our Great Victory and Continuing To Advance the Revolution."

We hereby respectfully present this book to readers.

Hanoi, December 1979  
Su That Publishing House

Dear Comrades,

Today, on behalf of the Party Central Committee, I warmly welcome you. Attending this conference of ours are the leaders of the provinces, municipalities, ministries and central departments as well as high ranking cadres within the army. In the history of our fight over the past several decades, there has never been a time at which so many representatives of the party organizations in both the South and the North have met in such large numbers against the background of a totally free country as is the case with our conference today, even though our people have held political power throughout the country for some time now. This is proof of how arduous and complex was the struggle waged by our country's revolution to win the victory we enjoy today!



The recent victory confirms that, even though we have not held conferences attended by all the representatives of all the localities for a long time, our party continues to always be a unified organization that is united with regard to the line and methods for carrying out the revolution. This unity was one of the factors which insured that our party, our people and our army would win total victory in the resistance against the United States for national salvation, which was an important and extremely difficult and arduous historic mission. This conference, therefore, is a tremendous source of inspiration!

As regards the agenda of the conference, you have already discussed the two reports presented by Pham Hung and Nguyen Duy Trinh; these reports not only presented the large tasks that must be performed in the immediate future in order to implement the Political Bureau resolution, but also presented several important conclusions concerning socialist transformation and socialist construction, economic management and state management, all of which are new and difficult matters to a country that is advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. We are gladdened by the fact that, after exchanging opinions numerous times, we have reached agreement concerning basic issues. Of course, there are still matters that we must continue to research in order to further clarify them.

Now, I would like to express some opinions concerning the following three matters:

- The victory of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation;
- Collective ownership and some thoughts concerning economic construction and management;
- Building the party and launching revolutionary movements of the masses.

#### I. The Victory of the War of Resistance Against the United States for National Salvation

Our people won total victory in the war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors primarily because our party adopted the correct political line and military line. These lines were formulated not only on the basis of the comparison of forces between ourselves and the enemy in our country, but also on the basis of the comparison of forces between the revolution and the counter-revolution on a worldwide scale. If we did not place the Vietnamese revolution within the circumstances of our times, we could not have perceived its full strength, could not have clearly seen the capabilities for winning victory for the revolution and, of course, could not have successfully completed the task of winning victory over the U.S. pirates.

As you know, our country has a very glorious history of struggling to build and defend itself. For thousands of years, our nation had to contend with many wars of aggression waged by foreign countries and won many victories over powerful expeditionary armies, especially the victory over the Nguyen-Mong Army in the 13th Century. Thus, why was such a heroic nation defeated by the tiny aggressor army of the French colonialists in the mid-19th Century and forced to live as their slaves for slightly less than 80 years? After France placed its yoke of domination upon our

country, very brave and stubborn uprisings and armed struggles were waged throughout northern, central and southern Vietnam; many patriots established bases in the rural areas of the lowlands or in the treacherous mountainous forests in order to wage a protracted war against the enemy; for example, Truong Dinh fought for 6 years, Phan Dinh Phung fought for 10 years and Hoang Hoa Tham fought for nearly 30 years. But, why did all of these uprisings meet with defeat? Why did we have to wait until our party was born and began leading the people of Vietnam in the revolution for the cause of national liberation to win the victory we enjoy today?

A heroic nation of very stubborn and brave persons was a very important prerequisite, was a very basic foundation of our people's fight against foreign aggression. However, the first factor determining victory is that the leader of the revolution must have a correct line, one that is based on a scientific analysis of every aspect of the country's situation. In order to have the complete scientific basis needed to analyze the situation, the leader must use the methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the weapons of Marxism-Leninism, a weapon with which only the new style party of the working class, only a true revolutionary and scientific party is armed. Our party, as a result of being armed with this weapon, correctly analyzed the situation and correctly evaluated the trend of development of our society in the new age.

When the French colonialists began to invade our country, the feudalists of the House of Nguyen shamelessly surrendered to the enemy for the sake of their selfish interests. In the face of history, the Nguyen Dynasty betrayed the nation. However, even patriots who wanted to kill the enemy and who brandished the banner of a just cause ultimately met with defeat. Thus, in order to clarify why we lost our country, we must analyze the historic circumstances surrounding the struggle waged by our nation against the French in the middle of the last century. The period during which the French colonialists imposed their domination upon our country was the period in which capitalism was becoming imperialism, was becoming a world system and committing aggression against the underdeveloped countries. In order to find the correct path of national salvation, it was necessary to place our nation's struggle for national salvation against the background of the new balance of power in the world, against the background of the age of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. The earlier patriots mentioned a we did not have the conditions needed to understand this. However, our party, imbued with the thinking of Uncle Ho, immediately recognized as soon as it was founded that only socialism, only communism could liberate nations from the chains of slavery; as a result, it adopted the policy of closely linking national liberation to the proletarian revolution, closely linking national independence to socialism in its very first platform.

Uncle Ho was the first Vietnamese to follow the path of the proletarian revolution and discover the truth that national liberation must be combined with socialism, with communism. He did this at a time when many contemporaries in East Asia were pursuing the course of the bourgeois revolution or advocating reformist compromise. Uncle Ho was the embodiment of the indomitable will to fight of the Vietnamese. Within him, ardent patriotism was combined with the most thorough revolutionary science, Marxism-Leninism. Our people, manual workers, farmers and a rather large percentage of intellectuals, as a result of their ardent desire for independence and freedom and their determined revolutionary spirit, rapidly accepted Marxism-Leninism and voluntarily

followed the path charted by Uncle Ho, the path of saving the nation on the basis of the working class stand, the path of national liberation closely linked to the proletarian revolution. On the basis of this line, our party defeated the bourgeois and petty bourgeois revolutionary tendencies as well as reformist compromise, established its right of leadership as soon as it was born and has been the only leader of the Vietnamese revolution since then. Looking back over the process of leading the revolution over the past half century, we can conclude that our party has been able to fulfill its task of saving the country and leading our 50 million compatriots along the path of socialism primarily as a result of fully understanding and coordinating national independence and socialism. This has been the basic line, the basic strategy of our party. It is the source of our combined strength, the source of each of our victories.

We have already discussed the significance of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation but not everyone has a clear understanding of this matter. In the nearly 60 years since the Russian October Revolution in 1917, the proletarian revolution has advanced to victory after victory. In order to prevent their own collapse, the imperialists have mounted very fierce counter-offensives. The first was the intervention by 14 imperialist countries against the newly established Soviet government. Twenty years later, fascism launched a full-scale war in a vain attempt to crush the Soviet Union; this was the largest counter-attack against the citadel of socialism in the world. However, following that great war, a large portion of the imperialist system collapsed; on the other hand, the brilliant victory of the Soviet Union ushered in a new period for the world revolution with the formation of the socialist system and the development of the struggle for national independence and socialism in a host of countries. Since World War II, the victories of the Vietnamese revolution has erected important milestones. Our people smashed the old style colonialism of France; then, we defeated the neo-colonialist war of aggression of the United States, which was the second great counter-offensive launched by the imperialists against socialism and the national independence movement. The victory of our people bankrupted a military strategy of the United States, the "flexible response" strategy, seriously disrupted their counter-revolutionary global strategy and brought about a new stage of development of the struggle of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Our brothers and friends throughout the world have highly evaluated this tremendous contribution made by our people; U.S. ruling circles have talked about the "post-Vietnam period" as a turning point in the decline of America as the international gendarme.

We won victory over the U.S. pirates because we created a combined strength that was larger than the forces of the United States and its lackeys. It was the strength of national independence and socialism used to perform the two strategic tasks in the two zones of our temporarily partitioned country with a view toward achieving the common objective of completing the people's national democratic revolution and advancing the entire country to socialism. It was the strength of the 4,000 year tradition of our nation multiplied many times in the new age, was the extraordinary revolutionary ability of our people reinforced by the revolutionary movements in the world.

We won victory because we dared to take the offensive, because we knew how to fight a protracted war and gradually win victory. Long ago, our party observed that the



victory of the 1945 August Revolution was not only the result of world War II, which brought to an end a revolutionary period that coincided with the years of that great war, but was also the starting point of a new revolutionary tide in the world. When the U.S. imperialists replaced the French colonialists and committed aggression against South Vietnam, the party continued to maintain that the Vietnamese revolution was part of the general offensive of the various revolutionary tides of our times. And, on the basis of scientifically analyzing our strengths and weaknesses and those of the United States, the party decided to mobilize the masses to stage local uprisings and wage a revolutionary war. The process of resisting the United States for national salvation was the process of continuous attacks on the enemy by us from an offensive position. However, because we were using small forces to fight large forces, we had to fight a protracted war while winning victory gradually, while forcing the enemy to de-escalate the war so that we could eventually defeat the enemy and win total victory.

We won victory because we maintained an independent, autonomous line and, at the same time, pursued a correct policy of international solidarity. We know that while we were waging the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, there were very serious disagreements within the socialist system and within the international communist movement; the U.S. imperialists used this lack of unity to escalate the war against Vietnam. It was against this background that our party decided that it was necessary to have an autonomous, independent line in order to advance the revolution and necessary, at the same time, to overcome every difficulty and complication in our international relations in order to unite with the fraternal socialist parties and countries and acquire much material, political and moral support from all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world. With its independent, autonomous line, the party was able to effectively control the fight being waged by our people while establishing a front of the people of the world to unite with and support Vietnam against U.S. imperialist aggressors; as a result, we created an extremely large strength, one capable of defeating the U.S. pirate aggressors.

The victory of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation not only brought independence, freedom, peace and reunification to our fatherland while contributing to the liberation of the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea, but also proved that in the present age, the peoples of all countries firmly control their own destinies, that peace, national independence, democracy and socialism are becoming realistic objectives. Our victory, therefore, is of extremely important international and historic significance. Through this victory, our party and people have made a very worthy contribution to the world revolution.

We must insure that the entire party and all the people have a deep understanding of the lesson learned with regard to having an independent, autonomous line and clearly recognize the very large revolutionary capabilities and creativity of our people under the correct leadership of the party. Emphasizing this does not mean that we deny or forget the strong support and tremendous assistance received in many areas from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, from the communist parties, the revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world; to the contrary, we always consider this assistance to be one of the factors determining our victory.



With all the modesty of revolutionaries, we still have the right to be proud that our party is a party with much revolutionary experience, a party that has the ability to firmly adhere to Marxism-Leninism, the ideological banner of the modern age, and apply it in a smoothly coordinated manner to the specific circumstances of our country, thereby leading the revolution to victory after victory, to the brilliant victory we recently won. Today, this truth is recognized by everyone; however, a few years ago, some persons were still skeptical. For example, after the Paris Agreement was signed, one comrade maintained: "The United States came to help the lackeys and is now withdrawing, leaving the forces of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique stronger than those of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique of past years; we have fought the United States for 20 years and have yet to win anything that can be called a victory." One fact was clear as day: with more than one-half million expeditionary troops and millions of tons of bombs and shells, the U.S. imperialists failed to crush our people, had to admit defeat and withdraw; however, there were still some persons who did not see the truth and who made inaccurate remarks, if not to say spoke utter nonsense, at a time when we were preparing to deliver the decisive blow and win total victory.

There were also comrades who mistakenly thought that our party gave light attention to the class struggle during the war of resistance against the United States. I have discussed this matter numerous times and it has been clearly dealt with in the documents of the party; however, there are still some who do not have a thorough understanding of it. Our party led the war of resistance against the United States to victory by maintaining the class struggle, by waging a very strong and effective class struggle. The fight against the United States and the lackeys representing the feudal class and the militaristic, bureaucratic, compradore bourgeoisie was a class struggle. We brandished the banner of independence and freedom, the banner of national liberation; however, this not only involved the matter of resisting the imperialists in order to complete the national democratic revolution throughout the country, but also was essentially designed to resolve the problem of "who defeats whom" which existed between revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces, between one side that wanted to stimulate the advance by South Vietnam to socialism and the other side which wanted to keep South Vietnam within the orb of capitalism. As a part of the class struggle between two frontlines on a worldwide scale, the fight waged by our people was an extremely arduous, fierce and complex one! Now that the South has been totally liberated and has begun the struggle to abolish the final class of exploiters, the bourgeoisie, and transform the various segments of the economy along socialist lines, is not this a class struggle?

On this occasion, I would like to discuss a few historic events so that you gain a deeper understanding of our party's application of strategy and tactics in the various periods of the revolution, clearly recognize the correctness of the party's line and, at the same time, see the backward concepts as well as the shortcomings that have surrounded the matters of the class and class struggle.

When our party was born, the issue of foremost importance was struggling to establish the party's right to lead the Vietnamese revolution; as a result, it was necessary to insure that the entire party had the same understanding of the working class nature of the party. The 1930 Platform of our party stated that the party is the command staff of the Vietnamese proletariat. However, at that time, some comrades within the Bac Ky Regional Party Committee did not agree with this definition and suggested that

it be revised to: the party is the command staff of the proletariat and the laboring masses. The Central Committee did not accept this suggestion, explaining that such an understanding of the working class is incorrect. The working class has the mission of leading the revolution because of its historic role, not simply because it is poor and exploited. In previous societies, the slave class and the serf class were also exploited and poor but did not lead a revolution. However, with the birth of capitalism, the development of the social economy created the premises and conditions for the working class to play its role as leader of the revolution, and the class struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie inevitably led to the establishment of the government of the working class. The laboring masses, in general, are the closest allies of the working class but they absolutely cannot be the force that leads the revolution, consequently, it is impossible to consider the working class and the laboring masses to be synonymous. Our party represents the interests of the working class, of the laboring people and of the entire nation of Vietnam; however, the party is only the command staff of a class, the working class, the only class that has the historic mission and the ability to lead the Vietnamese revolution. Also as a result of not understanding this basic issue, some comrades differentiate between the "brown collar" proletariat and the "blue collar" proletariat, maintaining that only the "brown collar" proletariat, that is, manual workers who were recently farmers, who perform simple jobs and earn a low income, is truly revolutionary; the "blue collar" proletariat, that is, manual workers who have been in their trades for many years, perform complex technical jobs and earn a higher income, is not revolutionary or only half-heartedly revolutionary. In making this distinction, they used wages and standard of living as the standards for evaluating the revolutionary capabilities of the working class in place of scientific bases established on the foundation of the viewpoint of historical materialism. How immature and mistaken such a concept is!

The first platform of our party observed that the Vietnamese revolution would experience two stages: the stage of the bourgeois democratic revolution (later to be more precisely called the national democratic revolution) and the stage of the socialist revolution. The national democratic revolution in our country had two basic requirements: winning independence for the nation and returning cropland to farmers. The political line of our party during the various periods of the national democratic revolution, in general, reflected these two requirements. However, there were also times when we placed heavy emphasis upon one aspect and gave light attention to another aspect of the relationship between national independence and the class issue, between the task of resisting imperialism and the task of resisting feudalism; only by experiencing the realities of the revolution did the party gain a true understanding of and smoothly apply the strategies of the national democratic revolution.

When the party was first established, due to the objective need to defeat the tendencies toward bourgeois and petty bourgeois reformism in order to establish its right to lead, our party correctly emphasized the need to resist the feudalists and landowners and return cropland to farmers. At that time, however, we committed the shortcoming of not discussing, in a full and clear manner, the matter of winning independence for the nation. During the 1936-1939 period, in order to coordinate with the common struggle against fascism in the world, our party advocated the establishment of the Indochina Democratic Front, which directed its struggle against the colonial

reactionaries and the emperor. This political line encompassed both tasks of resisting the imperialists and resisting the feudalists; this was obvious. However, in terms of organization, the matter of national independence had not been dealt with in a satisfactory manner. The advocacy of the establishment of a front for all of Indochina by the party was consistent with the close, inseparable relationship among the three nations in the struggle against the common enemy; at that time, however, we had not given thought to what form of organization was needed to manifest the task of revolutionary struggle within the scope of our country.

At its 6th Plenum, the Party Central Committee made an extremely important change in strategy; the 6th Plenum adopted the policy of concentrating our forces on the struggle against imperialism, winning national independence and temporarily setting aside the issue of land reform; it only set forth the requirements of confiscating the farmland of colonialists and Vietnamese traitors, distributing it to farmers and reducing land rents and taxes. At the 7th and 8th Plenums, this policy of the party was further clarified. The struggle to liberate the nation was emphasized more than ever before and a correct method for doing so was adopted in the establishment of the Vietnam Independence League (abbreviated the Viet Minh) and the adoption of the slogan: "Unite the people, drive off the Japanese and the French." On the basis of the stand of the working class, the Party Central Committee emphasized the "fatherland above everything else" and only raised the issue of meeting a number of pressing requirements regarding agrarian reform in order to support the task of national liberation.

After the August Revolution and during the first years of the resistance against the French, while concentrating the thrust of the revolution against the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the party continued to gradually carry out the tasks of the agrarian revolution. In 1952, when the war of resistance had entered its decisive period, the party advocated mobilizing the masses to carry out agrarian reform and implement the slogan "land to the tiller" with a view toward further intensifying the war of resistance for national salvation. This was a correct and creative policy. Agrarian reform recorded the tremendous result of increasing the strength of the people; at the same time, it was a political campaign of unprecedented breadth and depth, one that strongly stimulated new advances in the war of resistance, thereby helping to bring about the glorious victory of Dien Bien Phu. However, while carrying out agrarian reform in the North, we made mistakes primarily because we did not firmly adhere to the stand of the working class while establishing the relationship between national independence and the class issue.

In summary, with regard to the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, we can clearly state that our people won victory over the ringleader of imperialism because the Vietnamese are heroic and adhere to Marxism-Leninism, because the entire country fought the enemy and because we live in the new age. This great victory, in the national democratic revolution, proved that our party firmly adhered to and smoothly applied Marxism-Leninism to the circumstances of our country and developed a correct and creative revolutionary line and method. As regards the socialist revolution, we have only been carrying it out in one-half of the country and are still encountering many difficulties. However, socialism clearly displayed its superiority in the fight against the United States for national salvation. With



the initial experiences gained in the North and by studying the experiences of the fraternal socialist countries, we can set forth a line that is consistent with the laws of developing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, a correct line capable of advancing our country rapidly, strongly and steadily to socialism.

## II. Collective Ownership and Some Thoughts Concerning Economic Construction and Management

The reports presented by Phan Hung and Nguyen Duy Trinh set forth the immediate tasks of the entire country and of each zone. Here, I would like to present a number of general thoughts concerning collective ownership and the three revolutions.

We all know that Marx spent decades engaged in research in order to determine the laws governing the development and the death of capitalism; Marx only set forth a number of general principles concerning scientific socialism. The socialist revolution won victory first in Russia. However, following the October Revolution, Russia experienced a 3 year civil war (1918-1921). During that period, Lenin implemented the "war time communist policy." Following the civil war, Lenin set forth the "new economic policy," which established an appropriate economic relationship between manual workers and farmers, broadened the scope of free trade, even permitted the development of the private capitalist economy within certain bounds and initiated planning of commodity-money relationships with a view toward providing incentive for production and rescuing the economy that was stagnated by the war while preparing the conditions needed to eventually totally abolish capitalism. As the "new economic policy" was being implemented, Lenin passed away. Lenin's successor, Stalin, together with the Central Committee of the CPSU, led the Soviet people in successfully building socialism, thereby insuring that the Soviet Union had the strength to win victory over Hitler's fascism. It was not until 1952, that is, more than 30 years after the October Revolution, that Stalin presented a summary of the economic issues of socialism and set forth a number of economic laws of socialism in the Soviet Union.

I mention this to show that building socialism is difficult. It was difficult for Russia and is even more difficult to our country; because, we are carrying out the socialist revolution amidst the circumstances of a country that was partitioned and ravaged by war for decades; moreover, we are advancing directly from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production without experiencing the stage of capitalist development. These two characteristics have had a decisive impact upon the socialist revolution in the North over the past 20 years and will continue to profoundly influence the advance by the entire country to socialism. We must overcome the extremely serious aftereffects of the war; at the same time, we must resolve a host of theoretical as well as practical problems of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. In order to resolve the problems raised by our country's special situation, we must, on the one hand, humbly study the experiences of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries; on the other hand, we must apply Marxism-Leninism to the specific circumstances of our country, establish a suitable line for the socialist revolution and establish suitable requirements, forms and stages of development of the socialist revolution.



This is totally necessary because the revolution must always be creative and the truth must always be concrete.

Lenin said: "Communism is Soviet government plus nationwide electrification." On the basis of this definition, we understand that socialism, the low stage of communism, absolutely must be the product of a new political system led by the working class and a system of large-scale mechanized production. However, how do we build such a system of large-scale mechanized production on the basis of small-scale production? We can rely to some extent upon the assistance of the fraternal countries that have successfully carried out the socialist revolution; however, this does not mean that the fraternal countries do our work for us, but that this assistance primarily comes through the division of labor and cooperation. Our country has more than 20 million workers; nearly 10 million hectares of land can be used for agriculture, more than half of which has not been cleared; there are slightly less than 20 million hectares of forests and forest land; we have vast ocean waters and more than 3,000 kilometers of coastline; we also have many valuable minerals. We must learn how to develop these economic potentials well and must, through this development, engage in cooperation with the fraternal countries and other countries with a view toward acquiring advanced technology in order to modernize our economy.

Another base of decisive significance in building socialism is our new system. Politically, in the period of the national democratic revolution, we established the people's democratic government; in the period of the socialist revolution, this government has been and is performing the historic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On the basis of the special characteristics of our country, the Vietnamese working class has a high evaluation of the revolutionary capabilities of the class of farmers, its strategic ally with which it formed the powerful main force army in the national democratic revolution and with which it is now playing the central role in socialist construction. Therefore, while leading the revolution, the working class is not only exercising the right of ownership for its own class, but also for the purpose of making all working people the masters of the new society. The working class is especially concerned with the ownership role of farmers and has the responsibility of organizing and training farmers so that they are capable of exercising collective ownership in order to constantly strengthen the alliance of workers and farmers to serve as the firm foundation of the new system. Establishing the system of collective ownership of the laboring people, this is the leadership objective of the working class and, at the same time, the objective of socialism. Consequently, our party maintains that the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the right of collective ownership of the laboring people under the leadership of the party and that our state is basically a worker-farmer state led by the working class, a state that manifests the right of collective ownership of the two classes in the period of the socialist revolution. Developing the tremendous revolutionary capabilities and tapping the initiative and creativity of manual workers as well as farmers are the extremely important tasks of our party and state.

Thus, from the very outset, this new system has not been the result or the product of the new economy, rather, it has been the cause, the force stimulating the birth of

the new economy. However, the new system can only be truly stable when it becomes the "natural" result of the new economy, that is, when we successfully build a relatively well developed system of large-scale socialist production to serve as its foundation. This "cause and effect" relationship is a law that we must skillfully apply. With the dictatorship of the proletariat, we can build part of the new system even while social production is at a low level of development and can rely upon the superior nature of the socialist system to develop the economy on an increasingly large scale.

Exercising collective ownership is a new issue, a new concept; however, some comrades do not have a clear understanding of it, thinking that it is only necessary to practice democracy and uphold the rights of the citizen. The exercise of collective ownership is not this simple. We all know that the society of man has experienced many stages of evolution. During the period of primitive communism, the society of man was a community of persons who exercised ownership together but the specifics involved in this "ownership" and its "collective" nature were very rudimentary; man "was still attached to the umbilical cord of the tribe or commune just as bees are attached to a hive." (1) In the slave system and later under the feudal system, this early "collective ownership" was totally crushed and destroyed; only the right of ownership of the slave owner and the feudal lord was recognized and this, of course, was private ownership. The birth of bourgeois democracy and its emphasis upon freedom and democracy for the individual on the basis of private ownership caused individualism to reach a very high level of development. In actuality, however, there was not democracy or freedom for everyone, for the majority of the working people, but only democracy and freedom for a few capitalists, only the interests of the bourgeoisie were protected. Socialism brought a totally new quality to social relations. Liberated from every form of class oppression and exploitation, the working people, both as collectives and individuals, evolved from being slaves and working for hire to becoming the true masters in every area of politics, economics, culture and society and not only became the masters of society, but endeavor to become the masters of nature and the masters of themselves. The system of collective ownership is implemented by carrying out the three revolutions, is manifested and guaranteed by a tight organizational mechanism, by a suitable economic structure and is constantly strengthened and perfected on the basis of constant economic and technological development. The system of collective ownership is superior to every democratic system in history. It is not democracy for only a few persons nor is it democracy for each separate individual. It manifests the collective ownership role of the entire social community, of each organization and each person within the community. Closely coordinating the interests of society with the interests of the collective and the interests of each person, it insures that the entire social community as well as each organization within it develop in the best possible manner; at the same time, it provides the fullest possible freedom to each member of society.

In the present stage, in order for the working people to exercise ownership, they must have the leadership of the party, must have the state. The party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages; this is the organizational mechanism of the system of collective ownership from the central to the basic levels. As an historic inevitability, the leadership provided by the party is the decisive factor within this mechanism. Without the party's leadership, there is no line or guidelines

for building the new society, that is, there is no new system; however, the party cannot exercise ownership on behalf of the people, cannot provide management in place of the state. Within the ownership mechanism recognized by the law, the state plays an extremely important role. The state manifests the right of ownership of the people and the leadership of the party. It is not only an administrative apparatus, but also an apparatus that guides the economy and culture. It not only has the task of abolishing the old and suppressing opposition forces, but also has the task of building and organizing society and establishing the new order, which is the primary function of the socialist state.

The organization of the state apparatus and the economic management system must insure that the system of collective ownership is implemented on all three basic levels: the central level, the local level and the installation level; at the same time, they must closely link political ownership with economic and cultural ownership on the scope of each level. We are now encountering confusion and problems in our effort to organize the apparatus and in our management of the economy because we do not have a clear understanding of and have not specifically established the relationships among the sectors, localities and installations. Facts have shown that in order to modernize our country's economy and insure that it develops in a balanced and well coordinated manner, we must make every effort to build the central economy, build the economic-technical sectors so that they are increasingly large and strong. However, in order to reorganize the economy and upgrade it from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production while resolving the problems in the daily lives of the people in a reasonable manner, it is necessary, in conjunction with building the central economy, to develop the local economy, to use the locality (the province and district) as the base for organizing production and distributing material wealth. Every sector has a relationship with its locality, consequently, the sector must, through the locality, serve the lives of the people well. For example, when computing balances for production as well as balances to meet the needs for food, clothing, shelter, education and so forth of the people, the central sectors must coordinate with the locality. The central state must clearly define the responsibility of the government on the provincial and district levels as regards guiding production and organizing life within the scope of the locality; at the same time, it is necessary to broaden the authority and create additional conditions for the local government to fulfill this responsibility.

The nature of our state is not in opposition to the people. However, if the apparatus is not correctly organized and if it does not operate well, the agencies of the government might implement the line of the party incorrectly, separate themselves from the masses and violate the right of ownership of the working people. We must determine whether the apparatus of our state is well organized or not and how well the various ministries and sectors are fulfilling the functions and responsibilities assigned to them. Our people elect the National Assembly; the National Assembly elects the government and establishes the ministries and agencies of ministerial level to take charge of administrative management and economic and cultural management with a view toward gradually satisfying the needs of the people and building a prosperous country. If there is a shortage of grain or food, the ministers of agriculture and food must be directly responsible to the people and the party. If there is a shortage



of consumer goods, especially goods for which there are available domestic raw materials, such as bowls, mats, hats, study aids for students and so forth, the minister of light industry must bear the responsibility. The minister of finance will fail to fulfill his duty if he merely allows his sector to operate on the basis of simple "receipts and expenditures" but does not know how to mobilize the various sources of materials and labor in order to gradually develop the potentials of the country. Under our system, the commerce sector is the housewife of each family; at the same time, it has the task of stimulating the development of production through trade. If the commerce sector only gives thought to profit and loss but does not perform these two tasks well, the minister of home trade has made a mistake.

Strengthening the state apparatus, especially improving the economic management system, while struggling to correct and prevent bureaucracy and authoritarianism are important and pressing jobs in strengthening and perfecting the collective ownership mechanism. As executive agencies that have the function of supervising administrative management and economic and cultural management, the National Assembly and the People's Councils on the various levels must seriously consider the proposals made by the people, take steps to help the ministries, the sectors and the people's committees on the various levels to fulfill their task of serving the people, fully respond to the questions raised by the people and satisfactorily meet the requests set forth by the people that are related to their political and economic interests. Such practices will surely create enthusiasm and a strong revolutionary spirit among the masses. One of the reasons why the productive labor movement lacks intensity is that we have failed to propagandize and teach the working people so that they clearly understand their obligations and rights; at the same time, we have committed shortcomings in the formulation of specific regulations and policies for upholding the right of collective ownership within each sector, on each level and at each installation. At present, we face many problems raised by production and everyday life. If the right of collective ownership is fully expressed and the working people consider these matters to be work of their own, they will be conscious of their obligation to work with the state to find solutions; as a result, many difficulties can be overcome and shortages can be reduced or avoided.

We are endeavoring to build a society that has a beautiful future in which every material and cultural need of the people will be more fully met with each passing day; in which every laborer has the freedom to develop his talents and receive remuneration commensurate with their contributions; in which all children are equal and thoroughly educated; in which the elderly and those who have lost the ability to work receive care. Creating such a society is a long and difficult job. We must perform very many jobs and must have time to build the material-technical bases of socialism in order to develop production. However, we cannot solely concern ourselves with products per capita, even though constantly increasing the wealth of society is a basic prerequisite to satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people. Of utmost importance is the need for us to clearly visualize the model we will use to build the new society and the specifics of the political and economic structure of that society; how we will organize life, organize the effort to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people and how we will insure that the collective and the individual, that all of society and each family exists and develops in a harmonious manner. These matters, these relationships will become the



rules, the habit of society in which the common factor, the factor guiding everything is the system of socialist collective ownership of the working people. Once we have a clear idea of how the new society will be built, we will have correct guidelines for resolving the political and economic problems that arise in the course of the socialist revolution and will be able to better satisfy the needs of the people at a time when the volume of products per capita is not very high.

When we talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat, we are talking about class struggle. However, compared to the time when there was no revolutionary government, the class struggle during the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is clearly very different in both form and content. For example, in Vietnam, before the revolution had seized political power, the forms assumed by the class struggle were primarily violent struggle, the coordination of the political struggle with the military struggle and the coordination of uprisings and revolutionary war; however, after the dictatorship of the proletariat was established, the struggle has primarily assumed the forms of a sometimes peaceful, sometimes violent struggle, the form of persuasion and compulsion, ideology and organization, economics and culture, the coordination of administrative measures and laws, etc. Before there was a revolutionary government, the class struggle primarily involved toppling the ruling apparatus of the imperialists and the feudalists in order to put political power into the hands of the working people; after the establishment of the proletarian state, the class struggle primarily assumed the form of transforming and building the economy in conjunction with transforming and developing the culture, abolishing the old, establishing the new and carrying out transformation and construction at the same time, with primary emphasis upon construction. In the period of the socialist revolution, we talk about firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat, upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people and simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, in order to eventually establish a system of collective ownership that is complete in every respect, complete politically, economically, culturally and socially so that we can describe the class struggle in the most comprehensive and correct manner possible. If, after the revolutionary government was established, we only stressed a class dictatorship in which the ruling class used the power of the state to impose its desires upon all of society, to "rule" the other classes, including its strategic allies, farmers, and did not pursue the highest goal of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, making the working people the masters of society, the masters of the state and the masters of their lives, did not uphold the right of collective ownership of the people and did not struggle to establish and implement this right in every area, we would have fallen into factionalism and elitism, would have turned the party and the representatives of the proletarian government into strata that have special rights and privileges and would have severed all ties with the people.

In the socialist revolution in our country, the class struggle has the purpose of resolving the question of "who defeats whom" which exists between socialism and capitalism, essentially between small-scale private production and large-scale socialist production. Over the past 20 years and more, despite wars, the socialist production relations in the North have displayed their strength and superiority in

organizing combat and organizing the life of the people, thereby insuring that the North fulfilled its obligation as the great rear area in the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation. However, besides achievements, there have also been negative phenomena within the cooperativization movement and agricultural production primarily because we were slow to see the guidelines for advancing the countryside to large-scale socialist production and because we kept agricultural cooperatives at the level of simple cooperation too long. The problems facing the countryside of the North at this time are those of continuing to strengthen and perfect the new production relations, reorganizing production at cooperatives and on a district-wide scale, gradually linking agriculture with industry within a specific structure and advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. In order to win victory in this struggle, we must rely upon the party chapter, the nucleus of the proletariat, and progressive cooperative members, who are capable of rapidly and correctly accepting the thinking and line of the working class, not upon poor farmers. Because, the class situation in the rural areas of the North has undergone a fundamental change; following agrarian reform, poor farmers actually became middle farmers and then, with the completion of agricultural cooperativization 15 or 16 years ago, private farmers were elevated to the position of collective masters. For this reason, we must develop the role played by collective farmers and implement the alliance of workers and farmers on a new basis in order to build the system of large-scale production and build the new, socialist countryside. This is the stand of the working class. If, in view of these changed social conditions, we continue to adhere to the outmoded stand that considers the base of the revolution in the countryside to be poor farmers, who were the very first small-scale, private producers and whose economic activities "give birth to capitalism on a daily and hourly basis," how could we continue to rapidly advance the countryside to socialism?

In the South at this time, in addition to toppling the compradore bourgeoisie and abolishing the remnants of feudalism, we will carry out the socialist transformation of private, capitalist industry and commerce, of small industry, the handicraft trades and small merchants while carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture. Our line in the transformation of private, capitalist industry and commerce is to firmly maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the right of collective ownership of the working people, who include manual workers, farmers and the other strata of petty bourgeoisie, and struggle to totally abolish the bourgeoisie as a class. The target of the revolution in the present stage is the bourgeoisie, the class that is restricting the advance by society, and the reactionary elements collaborating with the imperialists to oppose and undermine socialism. The tool employed in the struggle and, at the same time, the base of the revolution is the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, the leadership of the party and the right of collective ownership of the people. The moving force behind the revolution is the working people, the nucleus of whom is the alliance of workers and farmers. In the transformation of agriculture, we must firmly maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat, establish and uphold the right of collective ownership of farmers on the basis of uniting working farmers within a bloc, of uniting farmers who have no cropland or who lack cropland with farmers who have much cropland and struggle to abolish the remnants of the landowner class and the various forms of capitalist exploitation in the countryside so that all farmers work together to reorganize production in order to develop agriculture in a comprehensive manner and build a new countryside that benefits farmers and benefits all of society.

Every society has a system, an economy and persons who correspond to that system and economy. In our country, socialist construction means establishing the system of socialist collective ownership, building the system of large-scale socialist production and molding the new, socialist man as set forth in the resolution of the 24th Party Plenum. Socialist construction means simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions: the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution. These three revolutions are the three elements of the socialist revolution, in general; each revolution occupies its own position and plays its own role in the formation of the new system, new economy and the new man. We cannot say that any one of these revolutions is more important than the other two because all of socialist society as well as each of its components is the combined result of the three revolutions. Leadership on a nationwide scale as well as within each sector and locality primarily involves leading the three revolutions. However, if we examine the entire process of advancing our country from small-scale production primarily from the point of view of establishing a socialist country that has a modern industry and agriculture, the scientific-technological revolution plays the key role. Why is this? We all know that the society of man has evolved as a result of the development of production forces, of technology. From stone implements to iron implements and bronze implements, from manual techniques to semi-mechanized technology, man has gained increasing control over nature and society has advanced accordingly. Scientific socialism only became reality when the society of man reached the stage of large-scale, mechanized industry and modern science and technology. If production forces had not developed to this level, socialism would be nothing more than an illusion. As regards our country, it is, in the final analysis, the building of the material-technical bases of socialism that will determine the total victory of socialism. As long as we have not built a system of large-scale production that has an industrial-agricultural structure based on a large-scale machine industry that virtually eliminates the backwardness of agriculture, we will have failed to truly achieve socialism, even though the exploiting classes have been thoroughly abolished and the public ownership of the instruments of production has been established. At present, in terms of its political and social system, in general, our country stands in the ranks of the progressive countries of the world, even though we must do very much to perfect this system. However, the superior nature of our system has not been strongly displayed because our material-technical bases are still at a very low level of development and are inferior compared to those of the developed countries. For this reason, the resolution of the 3rd Party Congress pointed out: "Socialist industrialization is the central task throughout the period of transition." It is in this same significance that we state that the scientific-technological revolution is the key revolution. The scientific-technological revolution has the task of correcting the slow development of the country in a relatively short period of history. Of course, in order for the scientific-technological revolution to be successful, we must immediately carry out the production relations revolution and, at the same time, bring about changes on the ideological and cultural front because the three revolutions are closely linked to and stimulate one another. For example, in the South at this time, we must immediately sweep away the remnants of feudalism, abolish the compradore bourgeoisie and prepare to carry out the socialist transformation of the non-socialist segments of the economy by means of suitable forms of organization and stages of development; at the same time, we must begin to carry out transformation and construction in the fields of culture and ideology, which is something that cannot be done slowly.



To build the economy, it is first of all necessary to clearly understand economic laws. After completing the national democratic revolution in the South, our entire country entered the period of transition, not from capitalism to socialism, but from small-scale production to socialism; at present, we are only in the initial stage of this period of transition; therefore, we must not only understand the economic laws of socialism, but must also understand the development in the nature of a law from small-scale production to large-scale production. Only by understanding these two types of laws can we grasp the specifics involved in building our new economy, can we correctly resolve problems related to the economic line and policy in our country.

As regards building the new economy, the 24th Plenum of the Party Central Committee set forth several matters that have the value of a line:

1. Giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of making every effort to develop agriculture and light industry and coordinating industrial and agricultural construction within a unified economic structure;
2. Simultaneously carrying out central economic construction and local economic development and coordinating the central economy with the local economy within a unified economic structure;
3. Coordinating the economy with the defense of the nation;
4. Coordinating the division of labor and the establishment of domestic balances with broadening our international cooperation.

On this occasion, I would like to say a few words about the structure of the new economic system.

The economy has two basic sectors: industry and agriculture. Capitalism developed industry on the basis of bankrupting agriculture; however, we have adopted the policy of simultaneously developing both industry and agriculture. Capitalism has developed industry by means of impoverishing and exploiting farmers and the other strata of laborers while we are developing industry and agriculture in conjunction with gradually improving the living conditions of the people. We are building socialism from practically nothing by way of material-technical bases; therefore, we must build everything and must start from the beginning. From the point of view of the entire process of establishing the new economic system, we must give priority to the development of heavy industry because it is the foundation of the entire national economy; however, we must also make large investments in developing agriculture and light industry in order to meet the minimum needs of the people while developing the potentials of these two sectors as one of the bases of heavy industrial development. To accomplish this, heavy industry must, from the very outset, support agriculture and light industry and each stage in the development of heavy industry must have the clear effect of stimulating agriculture and light industry.

Saying that we must give priority to the development of heavy industry does not mean that we must wait until the development of heavy industry has been completed before developing agriculture and light industry. Conversely, saying that heavy industry must



be developed "on the basis of agricultural and light industrial development" does not mean that we must wait until we have created the complete base in agriculture and light industry before giving priority to the development of heavy industry. The issue is not that of developing agriculture first or industry first, rather, it is that of simultaneously developing both sectors and coordinating, from the very outset, industry with agriculture within a structure, on a nationwide scale as well as within the province and district.

During the period of building developed socialism, a number of fraternal countries have coordinated industry with agriculture within a modern economic structure and have recorded good achievements, which confirm this guideline to be a correct one. Our country, although it is behind these countries, can and must immediately raise the matter of building an industrial-agricultural structure because it is a requirement of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. In this way, we can avoid going around in circles; at the same time, in the present age, we are able, through international trade and cooperation, to develop many industrial sectors supporting agriculture as well as industrial sectors processing agricultural products.

This is a major issue in our economic line; however, it has not been correctly expressed in the development guidelines of many industrial sectors or in economic plans. For example, our mechanical engineering sector has not been developed to the point where it is able to equip agriculture, provide equipment for water conservancy and so forth. Many economic plans and norms have, to some extent, separated industry from agriculture and there have even been positions, policies and business methods that have created antagonisms between industry and agriculture. Some comrades maintain that we must have a developed heavy industry before we can coordinate industry with agriculture and begin to modernize agriculture. We should not hold such a rigid view. With the system of collective ownership within agriculture and the revolutionary capabilities of our farmers, with the expansion of international trade and cooperation, we can rapidly introduce the latest scientific and technological achievements in the fields of Vietnam, especially the achievements of the "green revolution," and closely link agriculture to industry at the basic level from the very outset. In this way, we can take long strides forward in developing agricultural production and gradually create an industrial-agricultural structure while domestic heavy industry is still at a low level of development. A number of advanced model units in the North prove this. In the new stage of the country's revolution, we have new advantages in our favor for performing this work. The problem is that the integrated sectors on the central level and the agencies in charge of agriculture as well as the leadership levels on the local level must adopt a new way of thinking, thoroughly comprehend the economic line of the party and, on this basis, be determined to correct mistaken concepts and the shortcomings in policies, in the organization of production and in the methods of management that are posing rather serious problems and obstacles at this time.

Agriculture can be used as an example. I recently visited a mountain province. I was very surprised and did not understand why the state plan did not concentrate investments in areas capable of producing grain in order to enable intensive cultivation

and raise crop yields but instead compelled areas that only have the ability to raise bamboo trees and "no" trees to fulfill a grain obligation. The issue of self-sufficiency in grain had been misunderstood. When we talk about self-sufficiency in grain, we are talking about a broad scope, about the entire country or within one province; no place, not even areas that specialize in raising industrial crops, must produce enough grain to feed itself. Self-sufficiency does not mean the monoculture of rice or the monoculture of grain crops. To the contrary, as conceived today, in order to resolve the food problem, we must develop agriculture in a comprehensive manner while accelerating the development of the fishing industry. Under our country's circumstances, domestic production must make the maximum effort to meet the majority of the needs for grain and food products in a stable manner; at the same time, through exportation, especially the exportation of some agricultural products in which we are strong, we can trade for a stable supply of grain from foreign countries. Thus, the state must adopt a comprehensive plan for resolving the grain and food problem on a nationwide scale, a plan which includes exporting goods in order to import some grain for incorporation in the overall supply; and, every locality must make a very large effort to produce the maximum quantity of grain and food products to meet the needs of the local people and contribute increasingly more to the common needs of the entire country. Provinces that have much land under the cultivation of industrial crops must, in addition to trying to produce additional grain, still attach importance to completing their industrial crop production plans and delivering products to the state to insure that the state has agricultural products that it can export in trade for grain. The local leadership levels must have a firm grasp of the situation surrounding arable land and labor, quickly establish crop production and livestock production plans, allocate crops and planting schedules in the most efficient and profitable manner possible, insure an increasingly high level of multicropping and intensive cultivation and, at the same time, increase the amount of area under cultivation in a manner consistent with local conditions. On the basis of general production guidelines and planning, we must set forth specific tasks that state which crops and species of livestock must be raised, how much should be raised and where they should be raised and must calculate suitable stages of development and measures in order to adopt plans for completing each specific job.

At present, our country is administratively divided into 39 provinces and municipalities and more than 400 districts. After a few decades of construction, for example, our country will become an industrial-agricultural country that has highly developed economic-technical sectors and nationwide systems, such as the key industrial sectors of energy, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, chemicals, building materials and so forth, and have a number of industrial cities and centralized industrial zones together with approximately more than 400 agro-industrial districts. As a basic economic unit, as a unit that organizes the lives of the people, the district will be a positive factor stimulating economic development and narrowing the gap between the cities and the countryside; at the same time, the district will be one of the bases for defending the country, be a strong fortress in protecting the fatherland. Building the districts and building agricultural and forestry areas into agro-industrial economic units or agro-forestry-industrial economic units are as important as building several hundred federations of enterprises, as important as building new mines and new factories. Therefore, we must make long-term investments, must build and organize for decades in order to establish and perfect these basic economic units;

however, in order to achieve results, we must begin to work immediately, must move forward on the basis of "raising short-term crops so that we can raise long-term species"; if we hesitate and wait, we will have nothing. This is the work of the provincial and district party organizations and governments; however, the sectors on the central level must also contribute their part, primarily the agencies responsible for economic planning and zoning and then each economic-technical sector. For example, on the basis of the overall planning of its sector throughout the country, the mechanical engineering sector must give thought to the kinds of machinery that must be supplied to the different types of districts. The building sector must help the districts to develop the building materials industry and to organize building forces that meet the increasing building requirements in the locality. The other sectors face a similar matter. Each sector must have the responsibility of participating in building the districts into basic units of the national economy and strengthening the district level so that it becomes an economic management level and a planning and budgetary level within our state's economic management system.

Now, I would like to express several thoughts concerning the five economic segments in the South because there are some comrades who do not have a correct understanding of this matter. To begin with, it must be stated that in the period of the socialist revolution, it is absolutely necessary to abolish the bourgeoisie as a class because it is a target of the revolution. However, the forms of organization and the stages involved in this effort to abolish the bourgeoisie as a class must be based on specific circumstances, that is, on the situation surrounding private, capitalist industry and commerce in the South and the general requirements regarding the post-war economy. The bourgeoisie is not a united bloc; therefore, our policy distinguishes between industrial bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie in commerce as well as between large and small bourgeoisie. As regards private, capitalist commerce, we must abolish it and quickly replace it with the system of state-operated trade while mobilizing those bourgeoisie who have the necessary conditions to shift to production. As regards private, capitalist industry, our policy is to transform the capitalist mode of production while looking for every way to use the production capacity of owners and workers to restore and develop the economy and support the welfare of the nation. Large enterprises are being transformed through the joint public-private form of organization; small bourgeoisie can be absorbed into cooperative enterprises in their sector or trade. We are also permitting some private enterprises to continue to do business provided that they comply with the guidance and leadership of the state; they may not conduct their businesses as they did in the past. As regards small industry and the handicraft trades, we must reorganize them in accordance with the unified planning of the provinces and municipalities regarding local industry and gain the voluntary participation of handicraftsmen in various forms of collectives, such as cooperatives and production teams, beginning in the most important sectors and trades; those who do not join and those sectors and trades that are not transformed shall be allowed to continue private production. Small merchants are being transformed gradually and only being shifted to production when all the necessary conditions exist; persons engaged in the services are being allowed to continue to earn a living in accordance with the laws of the state. Simultaneously carrying out socialist transformation in the cities and agricultural cooperativization is the key to our entire socialist transformation program.



Thus, the five economic segments in the South are the result of the socialist transformation policy and socialist construction in the period of transition. The state-operated segment has primarily been constructed by the socialist state (in addition to nationalizing a number of public enterprises and enterprises of compradore bourgeoisie); without the construction of this segment, the state-operated economy cannot grow and play the dominant role in the national economy. The joint public-private segment and the collective economy are the primary results of socialist transformation. Besides these three segments, we are permitting the private capitalist economy and the private economy of small-scale producers to exist within a certain scope, primarily in the field of production. At a time when the forces of the revolution occupy the dominant position and the socialist economic segment, especially the state-operated economy, is growing larger and stronger with each passing day, the limited use of some private, capitalist economic installations and the private economy of small-scale producers does not harm the socialist revolution, rather, it helps us to make full use of the abundant technical capabilities, labor, manual skills and management skills of the manual workers and cadres within these installations in order to produce additional wealth for society. This step is necessary in order to meet the requirements of restoring and developing production and stabilizing the living conditions of the people following the war. The party committees and governments on the various levels must firmly adhere to the policy regarding the five economic segments and carry out socialist transformation in conjunction with reorganizing production and establishing suitable management regulations. Cadres must be clearly aware of the difficult and complex nature of this class struggle, must be extremely vigilant and guard against every attack, every attempt to commit bribery by bourgeoisie.

In the socialist revolution, we must have a full understanding of the relationship between transformation and construction. Every society must experience transformation and construction in order to become a new society. In our country, which is advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, transformation must be closely linked to construction, transformation must be carried out so that construction can be carried out and only by carrying out construction is it possible to achieve the goals of transformation; because, if we merely abolish the old but do not build the new to replace it, the new society cannot be born and the old society cannot continue to develop. We should not think that transformation is only designed to transform production relations and that building only involves building production forces. In fact, the old mode of production consists of production relations and production forces that must be transformed and built. We must not only transform production relations, but also transform the old technology, the old way of working and the old way of thinking. We must not only build new production forces, but must also build a new management system and a new system of distribution. The same applies to the socialist transformation that we are about to carry out; we should not think that it only consists of abolishing certain things and does not involve any building whatsoever. The exact opposite of this is correct. Wherever we are abolishing something we must build something. The effort to abolish capitalist commerce absolutely must go hand in hand with the building of the socialist commerce network, which consists of state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives; the effort to abolish the capitalist mode of exploitation and transform the private



method of earning a living of artisans and handicraftsmen must go hand in hand with reorganizing all industrial, small industry and handicraft production in accordance with an overall plan. If we do not transform industry and commerce in this manner, the flow of goods will become stagnated, production will decline and the people will encounter difficulties in their daily lives. Advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is an extremely large process of transformation and building on a nationwide scale, a process in which building is of primary importance, is of special importance in creating socialism. The South was recently liberated; serious consequences of neo-colonialism still exist; therefore, the present task of transforming the economy and culture is an extremely large and difficult task. However, we cannot simply carry out transformation but must build at the same time; that for which there is a pressing need and which can be built must be immediately built in all fields of agriculture, industry, communications-transportation, culture, education, etc.

Over the past several years, at a number of plenums of the Party Central Committee, we have observed that the economic line of the party is basically a correct line but that many shortcomings still exist in economic management. For this reason, we must consider improving economic management to be a very important task in organizing the implementation of the party's line. Economic management is a difficult job because it is both scientific and revolutionary. Economic management involves the integrated application of the various economic laws, the laws of nature and the laws of society. To manage well, we must have knowledge of the science of management, must have a firm grasp of the management principles, modes and regulations governing each economic sector: agriculture, industry, communications-transportation, commerce, finance, banking, etc. However, knowledge does not only consist of knowledge found in books, but also includes knowledge of the actual life of society because economic management consists of specific activities that are closely linked to specific circumstances, specific persons at specific places and times. As a result, in addition to being qualified and knowledgeable, managers must keep abreast of the realities of everyday life, be sensitive to the situation and not be superficial, vague, bureaucratic or remote from reality. Instead of voicing empty words, merely issuing appeals and trying to motivate persons, managers must involve themselves in practical work, in specific, detailed organizational work.

The main tool of economic management is planning. Economic planning means that the state is the master of the production process, is the master of consumer needs and relies upon scientifically based calculations of these two factors to be the master in organizing the life of all of society; economic planning means not allowing production to develop in an unorganized manner, not allowing the needs of society to form in a spontaneous manner and not satisfying needs in a passive, piecemeal or "hit or miss" fashion.

A basic principle of economic management and planning is democratic centralism. The strength of socialism is that it can establish economic centralism from the very outset. In the initial stage of the period of transition, we must use this strength to immediately carry out large-scale construction projects, projects which capitalism was unable to carry out in its infancy. For example, through the assistance and cooperation of the fraternal countries, we can mobilize a large amount of manpower and

materials in order to rapidly build a number of material-technical bases of key significance for the purpose of achieving important objectives in our effort to change the face of the country. Centralism and unity mean that every major line and policy must be formulated within one center, the Party Central Committee and the central government; every general policy and regulation related to the national economy, the primary balances of the economic plan and the economic-technical quotas governing primary products must be unified on a nationwide scale with a view toward insuring the smoothly coordinated development of the sectors, localities and territories. However, centralism must go hand in hand with democracy. The democracy referred to here is democracy for the localities and the production and business installations; at the same time, it is democracy for each laborer within these collectives, the purpose of which is to develop every production capability, encourage creativity and mobilize every force for economic construction.

As regards the local level, the central level must make every effort to help build the economy and culture, develop production and create the conditions for all localities to make progress and contribute more and more to the economy of the entire country; at the same time, the central level must, through the locality and the local economy, satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people. This method of operating is consistent with the characteristics of our country as it travels the path to socialism. Moreover, the geographical circumstances of the country and the varied needs of the different areas demand that we do this. Recently, there have been manifestations of localism at some places that must be harshly criticized; on the other hand, however, the central sectors have committed the shortcomings of overly embracing and restricting the localities as a result of not correctly understanding the role played by the locality within the general economic management system as well as the role played by the local economy within the economic structure of the entire country and in the effort to achieve the goal of socialism of satisfying the needs of the people. As regards production installations, we must tap the initiative of the unit's collective while providing incentive for each laborer to make a maximum effort and display creativity. Our economic management regulations and many of our present policies not only fail to meet these requirements, but also reflect shortcomings that impede the effort of the installations to take the initiative in developing their potentials and limit the amount of enthusiasm displayed by producers, consequently, they must be revised and improved.

Thus, in order to thoroughly implement the principle of democratic centralism, we must, on the one hand, know how to closely link the local economy and the production and business activities of the installations to the structure and the activities of the unified national economy and turn the labor of each individual, of each family into a cell of the same body, the labor and production apparatus of the entire country, in order to insure that the work performed by each locality, each collective and each person not only serves the locality, collective and person but also serves the common interests of the entire country, of all of society. On the other hand, however, we must give the locality, the installation and even the individual laborer an appropriate degree of independence so that they take the initiative and display creativity in their production and business. By actively broadening the practice of democracy and encouraging creativity within the framework of the general line and general policy, we will insure the unified nature of the national economy, develop

the capabilities and potentials of the various areas, mobilise the localities and installations to make positive contributions to building the economy and improving the living conditions of the entire country and satisfy the diverse needs of the people in the different areas. This is the manifestation of the system of collective ownership in the field of economic management. Planning must reflect the above mentioned principle of democratic centralism. The state plan is not only the combination of the plans of the various sectors, but must also be the combination of the plans of the various localities. And, in order for an economic plan to have a base that is fully practical and realistic, the State Planning Commission must help the provinces and eventually help the districts to formulate plans that are consistent with the local situation.

While emphasizing the role of the locality, we absolutely must not give light attention to the role played by the economic-technical sectors because a system of large-scale, mechanized production must be based on large, strong and increasingly specialized economic-technical sectors. Every sector forms and develops as a result of its own economic-technical characteristics. Therefore, when permitted and demanded by economic-technical conditions, we must take the initiative and create new, specialized sectors that have sector management agencies, clearly defined functions and tasks and all the authority needed. If, instead of doing this, we continue to try to place many sectors within one organisation in order to reduce the number of so called "leadership levels," we will retard the effort to stimulate the development of technology, raise social labor productivity and improve product quality. The more we attach importance to building sectors, the more we must establish good cooperation among the various sectors; at the same time, we must closely link the sectors to the localities with a view toward accelerating production and gradually satisfying the needs of the people throughout the country as well as within each locality for food, clothing, shelter, education, transportation and so forth.

### III. Building the Party and Launching Revolutionary Movements of the Masses

Our country's revolution has won the brilliant victory it enjoys today primarily as a result of the wise, correct leadership of our party, a strong Marxist-Leninist party that has been tempered in a long revolutionary struggle. Our brothers and friends throughout the world have a high evaluation of the feats of arms recorded by our people and the leadership provided by our party. As for ourselves, we, too, confirm the growth and leadership ability of the party.

Since the day it was established our party has had several generations of party members. Some comrades have experienced 3 or 4 decades of life within the party and experienced the difficulties of the revolutionary struggle when the party was still engaged in clandestine activities; many of them are here today. Some comrades matured during the days of the 1945 August Revolution and in the war of resistance against the French colonialists. And, many comrades joined the ranks of the party during the years of the fierce war against U.S. aggression. With this corps of experienced soldiers, our party has led our people through countless difficulties and dangers to win total victory for the national democratic revolution throughout the country and initial victory in the socialist revolution in the North, thereby bringing glory to



our fatherland. The majority of our cadres and party members displayed a high will to fight for independence, freedom and socialism, have endured hardships and sacrifices, have always been optimistic and confident in the victory of the revolution, have volunteered for every front in the fight, taken the lead in every field of work and excellently completed every task assigned to them by the party and the people, thereby proving themselves worthy of the title "communist soldier." Since it was founded, our party has always been united; this is a very valuable tradition. In particular, ever since Uncle Ho returned from overseas to personally lead the revolution, ever since the line of the party was perfected, its corps was strengthened, its cadres and members were educated and forged, the unity within the party has been increasingly close and the level of unanimity within the party has been increasingly high. The strength of this unity was clearly tested in the extremely serious challenges and has helped the party fulfill its historic mission for the nation.

We have the right to be proud of the great achievements and the fine tradition of our party, of the growth of the majority of our cadres and party members. However, instead of being satisfied with these achievements, we must forthrightly examine the shortcomings and weaknesses, must clearly see the maladies with which some cadres and party members are now afflicted. I would like to talk about the 10 percent of party members who are weak and corrupt, about the serious decline in the will to fight, the political qualities and the revolutionary ethics of these persons, about their shortcomings in their relationship with the masses.

Why does this situation exist?

This situation developed under the following objective circumstances. First, when the party became the party in political power, the conditions were established for the birth and development of bureaucracy. With position and power in their hands, some cadres easily became remote from the masses. Some young cadres and new party members who were assigned tasks that involved jobs related to the daily lives of the masses do not have a deep appreciation of the flesh and blood relationship between the party and the people. A rather large number of these persons work in production, circulation and distribution where they come into contact with property and supplies of the state, of the collective; in the newly liberated areas, at a time when production relations have not been transformed, many cadres and party members have arable land, gardens and economic installations of their own or which are part of the household economy, consequently, they frequently encounter ideological problems when implementing the economic policies of the party and state. The difficult living conditions and the decline in the real income of cadres following the war have caused many of them to do other things in an attempt to make both ends meet, to concern themselves solely with the life of their family. Under these circumstances, wherever propaganda and education are given light attention with the result that cadres and party members do not have a thorough understanding of the goals of the revolution and are not deeply aware of the noble responsibility of the party and the state as well as of each communist soldier in the new stage and wherever the management of cadres and party members is not tight and there are shortcomings and loopholes in economic and financial management, party members become corrupt, there is a decline in their will to fight, their revolutionary qualities and virtues deteriorate, bureaucracy and

authoritarianism develop, the masses are intimidated, the people are inconvenienced, conspiracy and theft occur and there is even bribery and collusion with dishonest elements for the purpose of violating the law. Of course, the number of decadent cadres and party members is small but they exist in every locality and every sector. During the past few years, some decadent elements and very weak party members have been expelled from the party. However, the effort to make the party pure and strong has still not yielded the desired results.

It is clear that objective circumstances are not the cause of the situation mentioned above. The basic cause has been the failure for many years to build the party well, the failure to firmly grasp the characteristics of a party in political power in order to adopt appropriate programs and measures for teaching ideology and heightening the will to struggle of cadres and party members in conjunction with increasing the fighting strength of the various organisations of the party, especially in the struggle against bureaucracy and authoritarianism, against theft and the waste of public property, against expressions of individualism, such as selfishness, status seeking and the over-exultation of past achievements. We have failed to build and strengthen the party well because we have not smoothly coordinated organisational work, propaganda-training and inspections and failed to heighten the militant nature of this work. Moreover, we have not closely coordinated the building and strengthening of the party with economic construction and management, with the revolutionary movements of the masses to build the economy and develop the culture. This is a major shortcoming. Because, in the period of the socialist revolution, mobilizing and organizing the masses so that they carry out the three revolutions is a fight in itself; leading economic construction and cultural development is a fight in itself. The building and strengthening of the party must be closely linked to these fights, to the revolutionary movements of the masses who are turning the objectives of these fights into reality. Only in this way can the building and strengthening of the party achieve good results, can the fighting strength of the party be increased. At present, there are many cadres and party members who do not have an understanding of the three revolutions, who do not see the importance of the tasks we face in economic and cultural transformation and construction. And, it must be said that the fighting strength of the party, in general, and of each party organisation, in particular, has not been raised to the level of the strategic tasks of the new stage. In the North, the various party organisations, although they have matured somewhat in the realities of the socialist revolution, do not have much experience in economic construction and management, where there are still many problems that are not being resolved well, and still have many weaknesses that must be corrected. In the South, cadres and party members, although tempered in the fight against the enemy over the past several decades, must make an effort to study now that we have entered the new stage, must continue to forge themselves even more in order to be able to fulfill the task of the socialist revolution, a task which is totally different from their previous task and which involves numerous difficulties.

The party is the first factor determining every victory of the revolution. Whether, in the future, our country's revolution continues to move smoothly forward or falters and falls by the wayside depends primarily upon how well the party is built. The experience of the world shows that all of the difficulties and losses of the revolution in a few fraternal countries have originated in mistakes regarding party

work. Therefore, we must attach utmost importance to party work; we must examine party building in a very serious manner in order to take steps to prevent possible dangers, especially when the new system is in the initial stage of construction, our economy is still at a low level of development, our material-technical bases are still small and weak and socialist society has yet to create a truly firm foundation.

At this turning point in the revolution in which the entire country is entering the new stage, we must correctly evaluate the situation surrounding the various organizations of the party and the strengths and weaknesses of cadres and party members; we must fully realize the difficult and complex nature of the revolutionary struggle in the new situation and must, on this basis, improve our political and ideological work in conjunction with employing organizational measures in order to better perform the task of building and strengthening the party with a view toward insuring that the corps of the party is pure, wholesome and fully capable of performing its historic mission.

In order to do this, we must first wage a determined struggle against bureaucracy and authoritarianism and successfully implement the right of collective ownership of the working people. It is necessary to make all cadres and party members deeply aware of the fact that the party led the struggle for political power in order to bring the right of collective ownership to the working people and create the conditions for them to manage society, manage the economy and culture, organize their lives, etc. The entire mechanism of this system, from the administrative apparatus to the economic management apparatus, from the legal system to policies, is designed to guarantee the right of collective ownership of the working people, who are the genuine and true masters of this society. The party only plays the role of leader, that is, sets forth, on the basis of the fundamental, long-range interests of the working people, lines and policies which, through the state, become laws and policies and uses the state apparatus to guide the management of the country; at the same time, it uses the mass organizations and mobilizes the masses to implement its lines and policies. The interest of the party is to serve the people, serve the fatherland. The members of the party and the cadres and personnel of the state are the servants of the people; no one is allowed to use the name of the party or the state to intimidate the people, to violate the right of ownership or violate the interests of the people. The right of collective ownership of the people must be stipulated in the form of laws, in the form of regulations, must be reflected in the Constitution, must be incorporated in the rules governing the activities of the National Assembly, of the People's Councils on the various levels and of the other elected organizations, in the statutes of enterprises, in cooperative statutes, etc. Moreover, we must insure that these regulations are implemented in order to guarantee that the right of ownership of the people is respected; specifically, we must endeavor to implement the following work regulations:

--The enterprises and cooperatives must conduct the democratic activities required by their statutes to insure that laborers personally discuss and decide, in a voluntary spirit, the jobs of the enterprise or cooperative that are related to their interests.

--Through the People's Councils on the various levels and the mass organizations, the Trade Union, the Youth Union, the Farmers' Association and the Women's Union, it is necessary to periodically organize the various strata of the people so that they can express their opinions and discuss and decide specific matters related to the economy



and culture, to the production and life of the locality, especially of the village and district, in order to enable them to make innovations and contributions and in order to launch movements of a revolutionary nature carried out by the masses themselves with a view toward resolving the practical problems related to the lives of the local people. In socialism, we can use many tools as economic levers; however, nothing can replace the revolutionary movements of the masses; therefore, the various party committee echelons and the various levels of government must truly attach importance to this matter.

--The organizations of the party must assign party members to participate in the activities of the mass organizations, participate in productive labor, participate in the mass movement, live and work with the masses and, in this way, set good examples for others to follow. On the other hand, it is necessary to regularly assess the opinions of the masses and have them evaluate and criticize the leadership and the activities of the basic party organizations, evaluate and criticize the work attitude, the thinking and the style of cadres and party members, especially with regard to implementing policies and with regard to their relationship with the masses. We must truly encourage everyone to boldly express his opinions and engage in forthright criticism. Cadres and party members must respect and listen to the opinions of the masses, considering them to be the most valuable contributions to the effort to build and strengthen the party. When the masses offer a criticism that is correct, party members must accept it sincerely in order to rectify their shortcomings; when the masses offer a criticism that is not correct, the party organization must clearly and respectfully explain to them why it is not correct so that the masses see that the party is truly close to them, that the party depends on them. This practice is one of the new aspects in the relationship between the party and the masses and must become a regular part of the activities of the basic party organizations. We believe that direct participation by the masses in party building will help cadres and party members to improve their thinking and cultivate their virtues and will cause the basic party organizations to overcome the malady of bureaucracy and increase their fighting strength; at the same time, it will imbue the mass movement with a new quality.

Secondly, we must take an inventory of all property and struggle against misappropriation and waste. Combating misappropriation and waste is a matter involving revolutionary ethics and, at the same time, a matter involving economic management. To contribute to this struggle, it is first of all necessary to conduct a good inventory of all property throughout the country. The property of all sectors, localities, installations, agencies and army units, regardless of its source, is the common property of the people, of the state and must be clearly and accurately accounted for and reported to the state; no excuse can be given for not taking an inventory, for not reporting property. We must put an end to the practice of not keeping clear records and not allow this practice to create fertile ground for misappropriation. Now that the war is over, fully reassessing all national property, both in terms of quantity and quality, is a necessary, pressing job that must be performed in order to establish a correct, reasonable and highly effective policy governing management and use. On the basis of this of this policy, each sector and level must set forth specific property management regulations that are coordinated with other regulations governing economic management in order to close loopholes that are frequently being used by decadent elements for the purpose of misappropriation. We must conduct inspections and, at the same time, intensify the teaching of ideology and practice self-criticism and criticism. Stealing public property is a bad habit

that robs the party member and cadres of all character, qualities and virtues. We must eliminate selfishness, break this bad habit and make the souls and thinking of the persons who have this bad habit pure and wholesome, worthy of the fine tradition of the party and the glorious title of revolutionary soldier.

Thirdly, it is necessary to very vigilantly struggle to eliminate the thinking of over-exultation of past achievements. During my first visit to the South following liberation day, I met with the members of the Ho Chi Minh campaign command and said: we have won victory; we are very excited and have fulfilled an important task but not one of us has the right to say that we recorded an achievement for the party, for the people or the right to demand that the party and the people reward us for this achievement. This was something that had to be said among ourselves first and something that the entire party and all the people had to be made to understand. Today, I am repeating this very same thought to you because I feel that, at one place or another, on one echelon or another, there are manifestations of the thinking of over-exultation of past achievements. It must be made perfectly clear that this malady is the starting point of degeneration, of a harmful kind of individualism that originates in arrogance and conceit, in a desire for special rights and privileges. At this time, we must remind one another that the stand, the ethics of the communist party member are to struggle throughout his life for the ideals of the party and be ready to sacrifice his life for the interests of the class and the nation. One joins the party for the purpose of fulfilling the noble obligation of the communist soldier, not to achieve merit or acquire power. Over the past several decades, the entire country has fought the enemy, the entire country has joined efforts and made sacrifices; countless compatriots and comrades have died in prisons, died on the battlefield, countless villages were razed and countless families were shattered. The victory of today is not the feat of arms of one unit, of one locality nor is it the result of the service performed by one or two comrades. As party members, as communist soldiers, how can we say that our stand is the proletarian stand, that our ethics are revolutionary ethics if we talk at great length about the service we performed and ignore the untold losses and suffering of the country, if we consider the contribution made by us to be greater than the heroic fight waged by the enditrenation?

Moreover, the revolutionary undertaking of our party has not concluded, it has only begun. We seized political power 30 years ago and the North has been following the path of socialism for slightly less than 20 years; however, due to continuous war, we have not been able to build much. The country is still poor and the people still suffer. Our party and state are still not providing adequate food to the worker; the strenuous jobs of women have not been reduced, children are not being cared for thoroughly and so forth. We must heighten our revolutionary will and make an effort to do much more in the new stage. Anyone who does not understand this and only thinks about his own merit truly makes a grievous mistake. The history of the revolution provides lessons about the country being lost and shattered simply because persons were contending with one another for merit. This is a reminder to all of us, regardless of our echelon, regardless of our sector, to be extremely vigilant, to clearly see the peril posed by the thinking of over-exultation of past achievements in order to promptly criticize this thinking and struggle to prevent it from developing. Among revolutionaries, no one has suffered or sacrificed as much as those comrades who were imprisoned, tortured and slowly killed in the prisons of the enemy; no one is

as heroic or great as the soldiers and compatriots who exchange their lives for the independence and freedom of the fatherland. These are the persons who perform the greatest service. At the very most, the achievements recorded by each of us amount to nothing more than the fulfillment of obligations. Our greatest happiness and honor is to be allowed to live and fight today, to contribute along with the entire party, the entire army and all the people to completing the liberation of the nation and advancing the entire country to socialism. This is the great achievement bequeathed by our party to future generations. It is also the most noble reward each of our cadres and party members could ever receive.

Fourthly, we must launch a movement among cadres and party members to study. They must study to increase their knowledge, study to gain an understanding of the three revolutions and learn what must be done to carry out the three revolutions, study to learn the various economic laws and learn how to manage the economy, study to learn how to advance small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, etc.

For a long time, when accepting new members into the party and accepting cadres, we have only examined their political and ethical standards and their style. These are very important standards in evaluating cadres. However, it must be understood that the cadre reflects the highest possible political enlightenment and ethics when he struggles to carry out the revolution and is determined to study, to forge himself, to raise his level of knowledge so that he is able to achieve the goals of the revolution. If cadres do not make an effort to equip themselves with the necessary knowledge, which includes knowledge of culture, science and technology, they cannot complete the tasks assigned to them, cannot become skilled leaders and managers.

In order to raise the level of knowledge of cadres and party members, we must build a complete system of formal party training schools and classes; at the same time, we must attach importance to on-the-job training and must do a good job of disseminating the various resolutions of the Party Central Committee to the basic organizations of the party. We must concern ourselves with raising the quality of instruction and study at the schools and classes mentioned above so that teaching and learning from "books" are more vividly coordinated with the theory and practice of the Vietnamese revolution, with the line and policy of the party. One studies Marxism-Leninism not to memorize a number of principles, but, more importantly, to grasp its viewpoints and methodology and know how to use these methods to analyze the socio-economic circumstances of our country and, on this basis, set forth the lines and policies of the revolution. If we only see in Marxism-Leninism existing formulas and concepts but do not grasp, do not apply its methodology, we will not only be unable to resolve problems regarding the line and methods of the revolution in our country, but might also accept arguments that are contrary to the realities of our country's revolution; or, we will fail to correctly understand the line on the socialist revolution and makes mistakes when guiding its implementation. For example, as regards the matter of socialist collective ownership, our party has applied the method of historical materialism to analyze the process of development of the class struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in the world and analyze the realities of the Vietnamese revolution; on this basis, it set forth the following argument: the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is the right of collective ownership of the working people, the nucleus of whom is the alliance of workers and



farmers, and this right is implemented by means of the state under the leadership of the party of the working class. If we do not understand the method employed by our party to reach this conclusion and, instead, only try to find a book that states the same conclusion, we will surely fail to understand the specifics involved in the system of collective ownership and might even become doubtful of this argument because it cannot be found in any classical book. Another example is the class struggle in the period of the socialist revolution; in Vietnam during the present stage, it would be a very serious mistake to say that the class struggle is separate from the struggle to carry out the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, separate from the struggle to upgrade small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, the central task in which is socialist industrialization.

The new stage of the revolution demands that cadres and party members reach a new stage of maturity regarding his political enlightenment, thinking, ethics, sense of organization and discipline, level of knowledge and ability to perform practical activities. In their studies as well as in party life, cadres and party members must practice strict self-criticism and criticism, considering this to be the most effective way to forge themselves. One important goal of the socialist revolution is to train generations of new Vietnamese who are absolutely loyal to the fatherland, who have a deep love of socialism, train workers who possess the consciousness, qualifications and abilities needed to exercise collective ownership. All of our society is endeavoring to mold the new man; party members must take the lead in this effort, must endeavor to quickly become new persons. In order to create the conditions for party members to do this, the organizations of the party at production installations, agencies, schools and army units must not only remind others of the model of the new man, but must also set forth specific, clear, realistic standards and outline the qualities that must be molded as well as the things that must be abolished with a view toward helping everyone forge himself along these lines.

In order to turn the line of the party into the will and actions of the masses, the party and state must have a corps of skilled cadres on all levels from the central to the basic level; the level to which attention must be given at this time is the cooperative and district level, especially the district, which is an important base that we will build into a basic economic unit that coordinated agriculture with industry. Every district must have a framework of cadres of sufficient strength to lead economic and cultural development and carry out the three revolutions, a framework that includes leadership cadres, economic management cadres and specialized and technical cadres.

Finally, I would like to discuss the tasks of the army.

Ours is a heroic army that made extremely large contributions in the two great patriotic wars of the nation. In particular, in the resistance against the United States for national salvation, our army fought with extreme bravery and tenacity, setting an unparalleled example of revolutionary heroism. Our party and state have high praise for the brilliant feats of arms of our army, of all cadres and soldiers who excellently completed the tasks of liberating the nation and protecting the fatherland. Our party and state have high praise for the glorious achievements recorded by our army by fulfilling its duty as the great school of many generations of Vietnamese youths.

At present, although the country is at peace, we must always attach importance to strengthening the national defense system and must maintain a strong standing army so that we are ready to protect the fatherland. The task of strengthening the national defense system must be closely coordinated with the central task of the entire country, that is, making every effort to restore and develop the economy and accelerating socialist transformation and socialist construction. Therefore, the army must perform two tasks: first, it must build a conventional, modern army and firmly defend the country. Secondly, it must build the economy in order to help rapidly heal the wounds of the war and build a prosperous country. The first task is the constant, foremost task of the army because the army is the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the direct leadership of the party and has the task of always being ready to protect the fatherland, protect the peaceful labor of the people. The second task is a very important task that reflects the revolutionary nature of our army as an army of, by and for the people; fighting the enemy and saving the nation have the ultimate purpose of creating a life of comfort and happiness for the people.

We commit aggression against no country; however, we must always be ready to fight to defend ourselves. We firmly believe that, as the economy develops we can defeat any aggressive force with our well trained mobile forces, our strong local forces and our more than 400 districts built into strong combat fortresses.

In order to strengthen the national defense system, our state has enacted a military draft in place of the previous system of voluntary military service. The army is both a child of the people and a way to arm all the people. All youths 18 years of age and older, regardless of who they are, regardless of who their family is, must join the army in order to fulfill their sacred obligation of protecting the fatherland; once this obligation has been fulfilled, they will return to their former jobs or occupations.

Our army is a combat organization that has a glorious tradition, is highly disciplined, has been built on the basis of a scientific structure, of regular force procedures, possesses the nature of a large-scale industrial organization and is suited to the requirements of modern technology. Due to all of these factors, the army is an effective tool for teaching and training youths to be new persons, to be soldiers who possess a high sense of organization and discipline, to be soldiers equipped with basic knowledge of modern science and technology, to be soldiers who display the large-scale industrial style: quick, proficient, definite and precise; the army is a large school teaching love of socialism, the sense of socialist collective ownership, labor and how to organize labor. In this school, youths will become well trained, courageous, tenacious soldiers who are willing to die in order to protect each bit of soil of the fatherland. When they return to their former jobs, these soldiers will be skilled workers, skilled producers, will become a nucleus force that possesses the qualifications and abilities to be the master of the work of building the new society.

The army is managing a very large quantity of very important military property, supplies and material-technical bases. All of this property is the common property of the state, of the people. The army has the responsibility of tightly managing

and properly maintaining this property and not allowing it to become lost, damaged, wasted or misappropriated; at the same time, it must adopt plans and policies for using this property in an efficient, frugal manner that benefits the economy and production. During the war, the party and state allocated the best of everything to the effort to increase the combat capabilities of the army and strengthen our national defense potentials. Now, the army must make positive contributions along with the state to resolve post-war economic difficulties and difficulties regarding the standard of living. We must promptly mobilize a contingent of the army's forces and mobilize those material-technical bases that can be mobilized, with the exception of strategic reserves for national defense, in order to strengthen the economic front and the production front with a view toward helping to overcome the aftereffects of the war, accelerating the restoration and development of the economy and stabilizing and gradually improving the living conditions of the people.

Economic construction is an important task of the army. However, this should not be considered the separate economic work of the army. The entire economic construction plan of the army must be part of the common plan and planning of the state. The Political Bureau set forth guidelines and tasks regarding the army's participation in economic construction. As regards specifics, as regards exactly what the army will do and where it will work, the Ministry of National Defense will hold discussions with the other ministries for the purpose of formulating plans, on the basis of which the army will assign a contract with each concerned ministry for the performance of work.

The army's performance of a portion of the economic construction task is a manifestation of our system of socialist collective ownership. Following 30 years of war, our people face a very large task restoring and developing the economy. At a time when our country is still poor and our capital is limited, it is necessary to use the military draft system to mobilize all youths 18 years of age and older to contribute their part to socialist construction. Within the army, youths will be given time to engage in military training and build national defense projects; during their remaining time, they will participate in productive labor, considering it to be communist labor, to be labor contributed to the building of the country and to improving the welfare of the people. It will take a number of years to overcome the difficulties we face now and take three or four 5-year plans to create firm material-technical bases for socialism in our country. On the basis of developing production in conjunction with implementing distribution in accordance with labor, we will gradually improve the welfare of the collective, the welfare of society; in particular, we will try to gradually expand and do a better job of raising and teaching children who are less than 15 years of age so that all of society's children are cared for equally. Contributing one's energies and intelligence to the effort to achieve noble goals, this is the honor of the young. We hope that all Youth Union members and youths will enthusiastically respond to the military draft and contribute the springtime of their lives to the cause of protecting the country and building socialism; at the same time, we hope that parents will enthusiastically encourage their children to fulfill their tasks on both of these fronts. We are firmly confident that our army, in addition to fulfilling its task of firmly protecting the borders and the territorial integrity of the fatherland, will be a great construction army helping to win brilliant victories on the front of economic construction.



Dear Comrades,

Between now and the end of the year, while urgently carrying out the various jobs discussed at this conference, the various sectors and localities should launch a broad emulation movement from within the party and among the people to celebrate the 4th Congress of the Party, an historic congress that will usher in a period of unprecedented development in our beloved fatherland.

Within our party, a number of comrades have reached the age of 70; another stratum has passed the age of 60. To these comrades, a revolutionary undertaking has been completed; the task now is to be totally selfless in order to contribute the entirety of one's life to the revolution. We have fought for roughly 40 years and every hardship and challenge has been overcome; there is no reason why we cannot continue to spend the remaining 5 or 10 years of our lives wholeheartedly serving the people, the party. I believe that we can do this if we give much thought to the common cause, if we are not the least bit concerned about our position, our personal interests and only concern ourselves with fulfilling our obligation. Today, we are not imprisoned or tortured as we once were and must only win victory over the "self"; yet, why can we not do this?! I feel certain that you will maintain the fine traditions of the party and always set the bright example of a Vietnamese communist soldier!

Just as the cause of liberating the nation, winning independence and totally reunifying the country fell upon the shoulders of the generations of party members who went before them, the comrades who are 30 to 40 years of age and younger are, together with the people, the main force that is directly bearing the burden of building socialism and turning the noble ideals of the party into reality. It can be said with certainty that they will be the witnesses of the decisive victory of socialism in our country. The party and the people place their hopes in these comrades, in these persons who are thoroughly carrying on the glorious undertaking of the party in the new stage of the revolution.

Try to be worthy of this trust.

I wish you success.

7809

CSO: 4209/37

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'VNA' ON EMULATION DRIVE HONORING VCP CONGRESS

OWO70731 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Nov (VNA)—The socialist emulation campaign in honour of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam to be held in March next year is developing in all industries and services throughout the country.

In agriculture, the peasants in the northern provinces, owing to the newly installed system of work according to contractual quotas, have grown the largest acreage of autumn rice crop so far, while those in the southern provinces had up to the end of September sown 1.9 million hectares out of the planned two million hectares of autumn rice. The areas under new strains of rice, the quantity of fertilizer and the number of weeding in the provinces have also increased.

In industry, handicrafts, transport and construction, the emulation drive has brought about increasing economic efficiency. Most of the textile enterprises have, thanks to good training, increased output per machine in a workshift by 0.9 per cent in the past three months. The rise was ten per cent at the "March 8" Textile Plant in Hanoi.

In the coal industry, 16 work teams of the Hong Gai Coal Company in Quang Ninh Province have overfulfilled their third quarterly plans despite 27 rainy days.

New products have been turned out, such as 25-kw generators, high-pressure pumps and compression rings for diesel engines, 100-ton hydraulic compressors, 500-ton motor barges, 54-seat buses, a chemical stimulant called H.U.N.A. for rice, tea and vegetables, bicycles, high-pressure cooking pots.... According to initial statistics, workers in thirteen provinces and cities alone have undertaken 4,885 projects to greet the party congress, of which 1,200 are by members of the Communist Youth Union.

CSO: 4220/106

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

ISSUANCE OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS--To date the issuance of party membership cards has been completed in 88 to 100 percent of the party organizations at the grassroots level in such localities as Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Quang Ninh, Hanoi, Quang Nam-Danang, Lam Dong and Song Be. Between 81-98 percent of the total number of party members in these localities have received their membership cards. The issuance of party membership cards, however, is still slow in many other provinces and municipalities compared to schedule. These provinces and municipalities are striving to complete this work before the end of this year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Nov 81 BK]

SC0: 4209/106



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DOAN TRONG TRUYEN INTERVIEW ON PRICES

BK171527 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 81 p 1, 4

["NHAN DAN Interview With Doan Trong Truyen, Chairman of the State Price Commission, on Recent Changes in Retail Prices and Service Charges"—date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Could you, comrade, please let us know your view on the changes in retail prices and service charges which have taken place over the past few months?

Answer: Our system of retail prices and service charges was established during 1958 to 1960. Until recently (until recent price readjustments), this system was basically maintained and actively contributed to stabilizing the working people's livelihood. This was a great effort made by our party and state under conditions of an underdeveloped economy coupled with repeated natural calamities. This system was no longer considered appropriate as it had produced many negative effects. Improving the system of retail prices and service charges, as it was done recently, was therefore a pressing demand. This readjustment was made in close association with other measures aimed at promoting positive effects on production, stabilizing the people's livelihood, and redistributing national income on a national scale. Consequently, it contributed to gradually tackling the relationship between supply and demand and to the struggle to stabilize the market and prices as well as the national financial system.

Directive No 109 of the [VCP Central Committee] Political Bureau points out: The readjustment of prices must be based on the principles that "the retail prices of consumer goods must be readjusted in such a way as to reduce and then eliminate the practice of subsidizing losses incurred in the production of consumer goods if profitable trading businesses are to be insured for the state." This readjustment must have its origin in a policy of consumption that suits the present specific situation. Depending on the types of goods and on each category of consumer, the state will fix retail prices on this standard: "Essential commodities must be sold at slightly above cost or at cost, while other commodities can be sold at higher prices."

In compliance with the above directive of the Political Bureau, the Council of Ministers has issued Directive No 220-CP, dated 29 May 1981, on the readjustment of retail prices. This directive has taken effect and is based on the following main guidelines:

--Retail prices will remain unchanged with regard to various kinds of essential commodities to be supplied to the armed forces, office and manual workers (including retirees and those who were released from work because of health reasons), students or various universities, colleges, vocational, middle schools and trade schools. These commodities cover those to be provided with or without quantitative norms. Commodities to be provided with quantitative norms include: grain, fish sauce, meat, fish, sugar, monosodium glutamate, fuel, fabric, and laundry soaps. Commodities to be provided without quantitative norms include: bicycle spare parts (inner tubes, tires, chains, wheel hubs), rush mats, plastic sheets for making raincoats, small-size table fans, thermos fillers, tea and so forth.

--Although the supply of vegetables and salt will continue to be maintained, their selling prices will be readjusted and set on the basis of wage allowances as was previously done.

--As for a number of essential commodities such as grain, milk for infants and sick people, writing paper, textbooks and so forth, the state will sell these at cost or even below cost.

--With regard to other kinds of commodities, generally speaking, the retail prices must be set in such a way as to cover production and transportation costs and to allow for capital accumulation at different rates depending on each type of good if requirements for expanded production are to be ensured.

--Luxury goods will be sold at prices allowed for high capital accumulation in order to regulate income and guide consumption.

Question: In a situation in which the economy is still fraught with difficulties and in which we still have many pricing systems applied to various categories of consumers, could you, comrade, elaborate on these pricing systems?

Answer: The state is pursuing a policy of distributing commodities to various categories of consumers in accordance with three systems of prices (as outlined in Directive No 208-CT, dated 20 October 1981, of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the control of the system of directed retail prices and service charges).

A. Subsidized prices: Closely linked with wages, this system is applied in the retail sale of various essential commodities—which are provided with or without quantitative norms—to the armed forces, office and manual workers, students and other categories of consumers eligible for the subsidized pricing policy as stipulated in Decision No 218-CP of the Council of Ministers.

B. State-directed retail price: This system is applied to those commodities essential to the livelihood of the entire population; to those commodities used for barter with producers (peasants, salt producers, fishermen, craftsmen and so forth) under two-way economic contracts; to those commodities supplied to meet the requirements of various enterprises, hospitals, state organs and other categories of consumers eligible for material subsidies as stipulated by policies; and to those essential commodities—other than those commodities sold at subsidized prices—sold to the armed forces, office and manual workers, students and so forth.

This pricing system has set a standard level for principal goods as listed in various appendices of Decision No 220-CP, dated 29 May 1981, and has continued to be consistently maintained. Trading organizations must sell goods to these categories of consumers at prescribed prices. This is very important because the income of office and manual workers as well as of peasants and the working people of other strata depend mainly on the maintenance of the state-established subsidized and retail prices for approximately 40 types of goods as stated in paragraphs "A" and "B" above. We will publicly announce the names and prices of these types of goods so that everyone can be informed of and can cooperate in the satisfactory enforcement of these prices.

C. Trade prices: This system is applied to certain types of goods which are now essential and which include expensive luxury items (such as good-quality wrist watches, velvet, silk, and shoes and sandals made from good-quality leather). This pricing system must be applied flexibly in accordance with the situation of supply and demand and with the development of market prices.

The application of the system of trade prices is very necessary at a time when there is still a great disparity in the income of people of various strata due to the fact that a portion of the people still earn their income from private economic activities through dealings in the free market and therefore have a higher purchasing power. This pricing system is designed to regulate income, economize consumption, increase state revenues, at the same time, serve the struggle against speculation and illegal dealings.

The state advocates reserving those goods which are essential and vital to production and the people's livelihood to supply or sell them to the armed forces and office and manual workers and to exchange them with producers in the collective and private sectors under two-way contracts. At a time when these goods are still in short supply, the state does not advocate putting these goods up for regular sale at trade prices in order to avoid speculation and multiple sale. What is most important is that we must strive to distribute goods in stock in order to meet various requirements and to apply various pricing systems. In compliance with instructions from the Council of Ministers, various responsible sectors are coordinating with each other in classifying goods in stock as part of their efforts to ensure the correct implementation of the pricing policy of the state in particular and its policy on distribution of goods in general.

Question: Could you, comrade, please tell us about how the change in prices has been resolved, taking into account the income of the people of various strata?

Answer: The readjustment of retail prices has been made along with efforts to estimate the cost of living and the take-home wages of office and manual workers. This is to ensure that their wages are not affected on the condition that the prices of those goods under the subsidy program will remain unchanged, whereas the prices of other vital goods will be readjusted to a higher rate and then stabilized for some time. These vital goods will never be sold flexibly at trade prices. Estimates show that the cost of living will double as a result of this price readjustment. Therefore, the government advocates doubling basic wages.



We must solve the question of living conditions on the basis of promoting increased production with still higher output and efficiency. As outlined in the Political Bureau's Directive No 109, apart from compensating for the wages of salaried workers in order to secure their livelihood, there are very important problems to be solved: to ensure sufficient employment for workers; to correctly expand the scope of the application of the contract and product-based wage system so that workers can work with high output and then proceed towards increasing their income; to ensure an adequate supply of essential goods at stable prices as already stipulated; and to increase managerial activities in the struggle to stabilize the market prices as office and manual workers continue to be compelled to spend part of their salaries buying goods from the free market.

As for peasants (or fishermen and salt producers), their principal problem is the ratio between the purchasing price of farm produce and the selling price of industrial products. Over the past 20 years the price of farm produce has increased by about two and one-half times while the price of basic industrial products has remained unchanged, thus narrowing the ratio of differences excessively. What we have to do now is to readjust this ratio back to the level of the 1960-64 period when the economy and production activities were relatively stable, when the livelihood of peasants and workers was secured with rational differences, when the national economy ensured an internal accumulation of capital (of 16-17 percent of the national income), when the state budget was balanced and when the market and prices were stable.

Question: What is the impact of the readjustment of wholesale prices on retail prices?

Answer: Wholesale prices are part of the pricing system applied within the state-run trade sector. The renovation of this system is aimed at:

--Ensuring that wholesale prices for various kinds of products, especially those for production means, cover production and import cost, and that they can help obtain necessary capital accumulation and create conditions for increased production; depending on the types of materials, especially those materials designed to serve agriculture, the state, when necessary, can sell them below cost;

--Increasing management and profit-and-loss accounting activities and encouraging the economical and effective use of materials and the use of locally-made spare parts instead of imported one; and

--Promoting the boosting of the scientific and technical revolution, the improvement of product qualities, and the renovation of equipment, machinery and so forth.

One of the important principles to be adopted in establishing a new system of wholesale prices is to ensure the stabilization of the new system of state-directed retail prices in order to avoid creating a complex impact on other pricing systems.

The Council of Ministers has entrusted various ministries and local administrative echelons with the duty of guiding various production and trading establishments in their struggle to reduce production and transportation costs so that the new system of directed retail prices and especially the new system of wholesale prices can

cover various kinds of expenses and can ensure capital accumulation. If trading agencies continue to suffer losses—even though they have tried many ways to bail themselves out—they should request the state to consider making compensatory payment for their losses. Thus, under no circumstance in the foreseeable future will the system of retail prices be changed without any decision from the Council of Ministers.

A matter that requires special attention here is the need to strengthen management, increase labor productivity and lower production costs on the basis of satisfactorily implementing the system of savings in production and business. At present it is urgently necessary to establish and satisfactorily observe economic-technical norms for material, labor and capital expenditures right at the production establishment level. Experience has shown that given proper attention, production costs can be reduced by a fairly high percentage.

While wholesale prices were being readjusted, a number of production and trade establishments unwarrantedly raised retail prices above the standard prices set by the state. This is against the set principles. On the free market, some traders took advantage of this opportunity to raise retail prices and ignore the price posting system. These are erroneous actions which we must resolutely struggle against.

Question: As far as we know, in many instances at present, the retail prices set by the state are not strictly observed: and this has adversely affected the interests of the consumers. Would you tell us about the measures for curbing this practice.

Answer: Generally speaking, the various sectors and localities are now striving to strictly observe the various pricing systems including supply prices, the new directed retail prices and trade prices in accordance with the spirit of the Council of Ministers decisions. However, at a time when goods are in short supply, the free market is large with its prices fluctuating, and the measures related to pricing are not promptly effected, it is quite complicated to direct the setting of specific prices and errors are made. In a number of cases, certain types of goods that fall under the state directed pricing system have been priced above the standard prices set by the state and close to the market prices. This has had a negative impact on the life of the laboring people. Therefore, the standing committee of the Council of Ministers has decided the following: the prices mentioned in Decision No 220-CP are standard prices which all sectors and localities must scrupulously observe without any changes until new decisions are made by the Council of Ministers. When applying these standard prices, it is necessary to strictly observe the pricing principles so as to ensure a rational difference between standard prices and specific prices. It is not permitted to raise prices. Sectors and localities that have recently fixed prices at variance with Decision No 220-CP must readjust them. Efforts must be made to ensure that consumers can buy state commodities at the retail prices set and announced by the various authorized echelons and organs of the state. Business organizations that are given a rational discount rate by the state for transportation costs are not permitted to add any extra charge to the retail prices fixed by the state. If the directed prices are lower than prices on the free market, appropriate distribution methods must be studied and submitted to the authorized echelons and organs for approval so as to ensure that state commodities are distributed to the consumers in accordance with the prescribed policies and to avoid speculation and black marketeering.

**Question:** Since stabilizing prices always remains an important task that must be done to ensure production and the people's life, we would like to hear your opinions with regard to what the state organs and everyone must do to contribute to the implementation of this task.

**Answer:** Prices constitute a very complex integrated economic issue that is related to virtually all activities of the national economy. The conditions for firmly stabilizing prices consist of developed production, high labor productivity and an abundant supply of quality goods that meets the demands of society.

At a time when production is still encountering difficulties and when the economy is still unbalanced, stabilizing prices is a very difficult and complex duty requiring equally great efforts by all sectors and echelons and by every citizen so that the following main objectives can be attained:

--It is necessary to accelerate production and fully use manpower, land, materials and raw materials that can be exploited, in order to produce as much material wealth as possible for society.

--It is necessary to strengthen and improve economic management, practice thrift and ensure an increase in output, quality of products and economic efficiency.

--On the basis of the development of production, it is necessary to achieve a balance in financial and banking operations, to increase the revenue, to curb expenses and to balance the budget.

--Trade activities must be carried out satisfactorily. Efforts must be made to overcome negativism so that the state can control all sources of goods. Through the socialist trade system, goods must be distributed to the right people and places in conformity with set policies. Meanwhile, great attention must be paid to eliminating illegal dealings, corruption and misuses of power for personal gain.

--We must strengthen market management, expand the socialist trade base, oppose the speculation and smuggling of goods and other illegal trade activities and implement the existing price control systems satisfactorily. We must not set prices or change state-directed prices at will, but must comply with the price listing system and sell products and goods at listed prices. Everyone is responsible for constantly controlling the implementation of the state-directed price policy. The state must enforce discipline strictly vis-a-vis violations of price regulations.

--The State Price Commission, ministries and people's committees of provinces, cities and special zones will be assigned to set prices realistically by taking into consideration all factors involving all production aspects, the people's life and political and social activities. They must also comply with the price-establishing principles and methods and ensure that prices set by the Council of Ministers, sectors and echelons become a system that will be uniform and able to develop the effect of leverage of prices in economic leadership.

The State Price Commission is an organ that helps the Council of Ministers carry out uniform management of the entire system of retail prices and service charges. We will intensively control the management of this system and promptly discover cases of erroneous leadership of the implementation or of erroneous implementation of state decisions on prices. In case of need, we may request the suspension of their implementation and report to the Council of Ministers for consideration and decision.



Together with all sectors we will study and promulgate the new system of directed prices, retail prices and service charges, which has been decided by competent state organs. This will create conditions for cadres, soldiers, workers and mass organizations to participate in supervising its implementation.

Each citizen is a producer and, at the same time, a consumer. As a master of society, he is responsible for contributing to the establishment of a new pricing system and the stabilization of prices. To this end, he must engage in productive labor, working with high output and high economic efficiency and producing goods of high quality. Meanwhile, he must participate positively in the struggle against negativism in society, especially in the state-controlled distribution system and market management, and against commercial speculation and illegal trade activities.

CSO: 4209/106

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BOUNDARIES OF HAU GIANG DISTRICTS REDEFINED

BK191124 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Oct 81 p 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently decided to redefine boundaries of some districts of Hau Giang Province as follows:

Long My District is divided into Long My and My Thanh district.

A. Long My District consists of the villages of Luang Nghia, Luong Tan, Vinh Vien, Tan Thanh, Vinh Thuan Dong, Thuan Hung, Xa Phien, Vi Thang, Long Hoa, Thuan Hoa, Long Binh, Long Tri, Long Tan, Long Phu, Tan Phu and Long My town. The district office is situated in the town of Long My.

The boundary of Long My District is north adjacent to Vinh Thuan Tay village, My Thanh District, south adjacent to Hong Dan District, Minh Hai Province, east adjacent to Phuong Binh village and Phuong Ninh state farm, Phung Hiep District, and west adjacent to Go Quao District, Kien Giang Province.

B. My Thanh District consists of the villages of Hoa Tuyen, Vinh Lap, Hoa Luu, Vi Tan, Vinh Thuan Tay, Vi Dong, Vi Xuan, Vi Binh, Vi Thanh, Vi Loi, Vinh Trung, Vinh Tuong, Vinh Hieu, Vi Thuy and the town of Vi Thanh. The district office is situated in Vi Thanh town.

The boundary of My Thanh District is north adjacent to Hoa Hung village, Giong Rieng District, Kien Giang Province, south adjacent to Vinh Vien, Vinh Thuan Dong and Vi Thang villages, Long My District, east adjacent to Hoa An hamlet, Tan Binh village, Phung Hiep District, and west adjacent to Vinh Hoa Hung village, Go Quao District, Kien Giang Province.

CSO: 4209/106

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

**EXPORTS OF MARITIME PRODUCTS**--The Ministry of Maritime Products has assigned the Central Maritime Product Export Corporation to coordinate with various coastal provinces to carry out a new system of fishing and production in order to increase maritime products for export. Thanks to their efforts, over the past 9 months the country's total export value of maritime products reached 80.7 percent of this year's plan norm or 20 percent more than the same period last year. Export of frozen shrimp has achieved 90 percent of the plan norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 81 BK]

**HA NAM NINH GOLD INVENTORY**--Ha Nam Ninh Province has completed its task of making inventory on gold, platinum and diamonds belonging to the local people. About 13,245 families have voluntarily declared their properties. The province's banking sector has established a gold trade shop in Nam Dinh Municipality and recruited many goldsmiths to work in state smith shops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 81 BK]

**DAC LAC NEW ECONOMIC ZONES**--Since the liberation of South Vietnam, Dac Lac Province has received a large number of people from Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh provinces for resettlement in various new economic zones. These zones have established 32 agricultural cooperatives and 21 production collectives. They have also claimed more than 31,000 ha of virgin land, of which 11,770 ha are under cultivation. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Oct 81 BK]

**HA NAM NINH NEW ECONOMIC ZONE**--To date Ha Nam Ninh Province has sent 86,000 persons to various new economic zones. These people have reclaimed a vast area of virgin land and planted grain and other crops on 42,000 hectares. [BK180223 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Nov 81]

**SON LA NEW ECONOMIC ZONES**--To date Bac Yen District, Son La Province has sent more than 60 families to new economic zones. Thanks to the assistance provided by various echelons of party committees and the local authorities, these people have happily resettled in their new places. [BK180223 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4209/106



## AGRICULTURE

### TIEN GIANG DEVELOPS AGRICULTURE, FISHERY

OW300419 Hanoi VNA in English 0328 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Nov (VNA)--Tien Giang Province, one of the major rice-growing areas in the Mekong River delta, has made steady progress in agricultural production in the past five years.

The province has 120,000 hectares of cultivated land. Thanks to a good irrigation network, two-thirds of the tilled land have been transformed into doublecrop fields, as compared with 1975, the tilled area has expanded by 70,300 hectares and the rice output by 130,000 tonnes.

New farming techniques have been widely applied. The local peasants have multiplied new, high-yield rice hybrids and supplied more than 2,000 tonnes of rice strains to neighbour provinces after the disastrous flood in 1978. A 20,000 hectare high-yield rice area has been built in Cai Lay District, giving an average of 5 tonnes per hectare. This area will be extended to 40,000 hectares in the years to come. Many production collectives have also planted soybean between two rice crops and harvested 1.4 to 2 tonnes per hectare.

Apart from 32,000 hectares of orchard and vegetables, the peasants have planted 6,000 hectares of sugarcane and 2,000 hectares of pineapple for export. Sugarmills and factories processing frozen pineapple for export have been built in these areas.

Last year's pig herd in the province totalled 200,000 head, up by 25.5 percent over that of 1975. The province will increase its pig herd to 300,000 by the end of this year, and its animal feed factory will raise its present output of 20,000 to 50,000 tonnes a year.

Collective farming has been stepped up. The province has formed 12 agricultural cooperatives and 150 production collectives, and helped the peasants build more irrigation works and purchase agricultural machines.

With a 32-kilometre coast line, the province's fish catch last year increased by 208 percent compared with 1976. More than 1,500 fish ponds modeled after President Ho Chi Minh's fish pond in Hanoi have been built. Prawn exploitation and shrimp breeding are being developed.

Encouraged by these achievements in agricultural production the province is making greater efforts for still bigger achievements to greet the Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

CSO: 4220/106

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**10TH-MONTH RICE CROP**--The weekly LUONG THUC [grain], in its latest issue, reported that in this year's 10th-month crop, generally speaking, the mountainous areas, the delta, midlands and former zone 4 will likely record a considerable increase in grain output, as compared with previous normal years, despite the fact that some cultivated areas have been affected by drought and leafhoppers. The difficulty in collecting the 10th-month crop grain varies with each locality mainly because of the uneven results obtained by localities in grain production. Another difficulty in grain collection is that the collection norm entrusted to provinces for this year's 10th-month crop is higher than that of the previous 10th-month crop. Moreover, the agreed-upon collection and purchase norms in the delta and midlands represent a high percentage of the total collection norms, and there still are difficulties in achieving a balance between money and marketable grain. Given these difficulties, the weekly stressed: To fulfill the total grain collection norms, major rice-producing provinces in the delta and midlands must not only quickly receive nitrogen fertilizer and exchange it with peasants for paddy--thus helping them in the cultivation of the winter crop--but they must also buy large quantities of winter secondary crop products, partially to solve the grain problem in localities and deliver grain to the central government. [Text] [BK200642 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Nov 81]

**BINH TRI THIEN FLOODS**--Due to heavy downpours, more than 20,000 hectares of rice-fields in Binh Tri Thien Province have been damaged by floods, thus affecting the cultivation of the winter-spring rice and subsidiary crops. The provincial agricultural service has instructed all affected localities to make everything ready so that they can start planting these crops as soon as the water recedes. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Nov 81 BK]

**DON THAP GRAIN COLLECTION**--By 10 November Dong Thap Province has collected 143,500 tons of grain, thus overfulfilling its 1981 grain collection norm by 2 percent. Such districts as Tam Nong, Hong Ngu, Cao Lanh and Thap Muoi have overfulfilled their annual norms by 1 to 28 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Nov 81 BK]

**HA BAC RICE HARVEST**--All agricultural cooperatives in Ha Bac Province are intensively harvesting 21,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice in order to clear the land for the cultivation of winter crops, including 800 hectares of soybeans. Cooperatives in several delta districts have planted nearly 400 hectares of soybeans with high-yield DT-74 variety. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 81 BK]

**NGHIA BINH, DON THAP GRAIN COLLECTION**--As of 5 October, Nghia Binh Province had collected or purchased almost 67,000 tons of grain, overfulfilling the annual grain collection norm by 3 percent and producing an increase of 19,000 tons over the volume collected last year. By 7 October, Dong Thap Province had delivered 130,000 tons of paddy to state granaries. This figure represents 92.9 percent of the grain collection target for 1981. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 81 BK]

**KIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION**--Kien Giang Province is expected to increase its grain collection norm for this year's summer-fall crop and 10th-month crop seasons by 13,000 tons over last year. To date the province has collected nearly 2,000 tons of grain. An Being District alone accounted for almost 1,000 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Oct 81 BK]

**HANOI FINISHED-PRODUCT CONTRACT SYSTEM**--Hanoi capital recently held a conference to review results in the application of finished product contractual system in the last two crops. Thanks to the new system, cultivation area in Hanoi increased by 1.15 percent, agricultural productivity by 5.28 percent and agricultural output by 5.3 percent in the winter-spring crop this year as compared to the previous one. The conference also noted many shortcomings in the application of the new system concerning production plan, distribution of agricultural production materials and division of the work force. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Oct 81 BK]

**HAIPHONG 10TH-MONTH RICE**--Haiphong Municipality has to date completed the harvest of its 10th-month rice with an average yield of from 25.5 to 26 quintals per ha. The municipality total output this year is 40 tons more than last year. About 70 percent of the districts in the municipality collected a fairly good yield of 5 tons of paddy per ha. The highest yield was recorded in An Hai District with 6 tons per ha. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Nov 81 BK]

**MINH HAI GRAIN OBLIGATION**--As of 13 November, Minh Hai Province had delivered to state granaries 112,900 tons of grain, achieving 56 percent of the plan norms for this year. The province is accelerating the harvest of summer-fall and early 10th-month rice crops for more grain to soon fulfill its grain obligation task. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Nov 81 BK]

**NORTHERN SRV GRAIN COLLECTION**--A Food Ministry report says that by the end of October, the northern provinces and municipalities had delivered to state granaries 90 percent of the targeted grain collection, a 1-percent increase over the same period last year. During the 5th month-spring rice crop, grain deliveries surpassed the plan norms by 2 percent. Since early November the localities, taking advantage of favorable weather conditions, have delivered to state granaries more than 500,000 tons of paddy for the 10th month rice crop. Thus 8 districts and 200 cooperatives in the north have fulfilled the 1981 grain delivery quotas. Those districts are Cam Binh, Chau Giang and My Van districts of Hai Hung Province; Ung Hoa and Thuong Tin districts of Ha Son Binh Province; Thanh Lien and (Duy Tien) districts of Ha Nam Ninh Province and Nong Cong District of Thanh Hoa Province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Nov 81 OW]



**BAC THAI 5TH-MONTH RICE**--In this 5th-month spring crop season, Bac Thai Province has planted 23,500 ha of rice or 1,100 ha more than last year. The province also planted 19,000 ha of subsidiary crops which include manioc, sweet potato and corn. The province has repaired and strengthened many water conservancy projects to ensure sufficient water for these 5th-month spring ricefields, mostly planted with new rice varieties. [BK180223 Hanoi Domestic in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Nov 81]

**HAI HUNG GRAIN OBLIGATION**--Although Hai Hung Province has harvested only 40 percent of its 10th-month rice area, it has delivered to state granaries 18,776 tons of paddy or more than 52 percent of the plan norm. The volume of paddy delivered to state granaries in both the 5th-month spring and the 10th-month crops up to 16 November had reached almost 86 percent of its grain obligation for this year. BK180223 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Nov 81]

**HA SON BINH 10TH-MONTH RICE**--In the last 5 days of October, Ha Son Binh Province harvested an additional of more than 10,000 ha of 10th-month rice. The province has to date harvested 31 percent of the cultivated area. Chuong My and Thuong Tin districts and Ha Dong city have harvested from 50 to 54 percent of their rice area, thus taking the lead in the harvest work. [BK180223 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Nov 81]

**PHU KHANH WINTER-SPRING RICE**--Phu Khanh Province is making preparation to plant more than 36,000 ha of winter-spring rice with an expected yield of 30 quintal per ha. To achieve this plan norm, the province is encouraging various production establishments to apply new scientific methods in cultivation and the product-based contractual system in agriculture. [BK180223 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Nov 81]

**TIEN GIANG GRAIN OBLIGATION**--As of late October, Tien Giang Province had delivered to state granaries almost 111,000 tons of grain, of which 31,000 tons were summer-fall rice or 8 percent above the plan norms. Cai Lay and Cai Be districts delivered to state 21,000 and 35,000 tons of grain thus taking the lead in this task. [BK180223 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4209/106

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

SOUTHERN RUBBER GROWING EXPANDS--Hanoi, 17 Nov (VNA)--State-run rubber farms in Song Be, Dong Nai and Tay Ninh provinces this year have extended cultivation to more than 5,700 hectares of virgin land. The Phu Rieng Rubber Company, recently set up with Soviet assistance in Song Be Province has reclaimed more than 4,000 hectares, leading the whole industry in land reclamation. Farms under the company have applied new techniques including grafting methods. Survival rate at nurseries has increased to more than 75 per cent. The farms have also built 413 hectares of nurseries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 17 Nov 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/106

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

**MORE INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS COMPLETED**--Hanoi, 20 Nov (VNA)--A system of telephone and telegraph lines more than 2,000 kilometers long linking Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City and Minh Hai Province has been commissioned after two years' building. It has 66 telephone channels and hundreds of telegraph channels. Two maintenance depots for agricultural machines built with Soviet assistance have been put into commission. One is located in (7Binh) District (Hai Hung Province in the Red River Delta), capable of handling from 250 to 300 tractors per year. The other is in Krong Pach District, Dar Lac Province in the Central Highlands, capable of handling about 200 tractors per year. A new coal mine with a capacity of 150,000 tonnes per year has been commissioned in the Quang Ninh Colliery. The project which includes 2,257 meters of tunnels and support facilities was entirely designed by Vietnamese technicians. Ten maritime transport projects have been put into commission at Haiphong port. They include a 165-metre wharf, two storage platforms covering 10,000 square meters, a 67 metre-long dock, a repair workshop, a 125-metre crane track and 2,300 metres of railway. [Text] [OW291445 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 20 Nov 81]

**QUANG NAM-DANANG ROAD REPAIRS**--Many road sections heavily damaged by flash floods in Quang Nam-Danang Province have been repaired in late October and early November, ensuring smooth communication on various interprovincial highways. Within 10 days, the first road and bridge construction corporation has completed the repair of Route 16, a highway between Ha Lau and Que Son. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Nov 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/106



## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### VO VAN KIET ADDRESS ON STAGE ART

BK191200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpt" from address by Vo Van Kiet, "Member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau," at congress held to found the Ho Chi Minh City Stage Association, entitled "Let Us Show Great Ardor and a High Sense of Responsibility for the Sake of Our Love for the Country, of the People's Joy and of the Spring of Art"—date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In directing the active participation of artists in the city's life and in the promotion of the great role of art and artists, appreciating talents and encouraging creativity, the party aims to do its best, despite all the difficulties facing the country, to pay more and more attention to caring for the material and spiritual life of artists and setting forth principled requirements for their noble creative work. We earnestly wish that within the framework of the activities conducted by the stage association as well as proceeding from the creative realities on the city's stage scene, stage performers of both sexes will step by step develop firmly for themselves as well as for everyone a more comprehensive concept about the noble functions of this branch of art.

I have read in Saigon Giai Phong a very meaningful statement by stage art revolutionary Stanislavski: A play must convey pure sentiments to thousands of spectators. The feelings invoked by a play must not be temporary or brief; they must go deep into and settle at bottom of the spectators' hearts, rousing man's sense of humanitarianism.

The strength of the stage lies in this. It arouses first of all man's feelings and, proceeding from this, affects his sense and all other aspects of his spiritual life. From the stage, we must transmit to the audience the appeal of the play's characters as well as that of the performers themselves so as to create aesthetic sentiments that enlighten the mind. Our art, socialist art, must be aimed at constantly upholding the aesthetic ideal of the new society, creating an aesthetic harmony between the individual and society and on this basis, developing a general harmony in the ideological, political and ethical fields in a relaxing, spontaneous and intimate manner by meeting the aesthetic and recreational demands of the laboring people.

It is worth noting that the theatrical play—the basic form of state art—is fast capturing the attention of the new audience. Concerning national theater, appropriate attention must be given to Chinese opera along with renovated theater; and

for the urban audience who has an ever-growing desire to understand and appreciate the great value of national art, we should develop a program to introduce in a selective manner the fineness and beauty of traditional theater--Hue opera, Bac Ninh folksongs and folksongs of other parts of the country. To meet the artistic demands of the Hoa audience there are now two art troupes--one Tachew and the other Cantonese. This is also a field that requires development in our city's stage scene.

To meet the general demand of the audience of all walks of life with attention given to the psychological characteristics of an ascending society, I think that, considering the abundant potentials of the comic art in our city, we should pay even more attention to combining recreation with the appreciation of art and develop comedy as a separate form of stage art. We can take the initiative in using the spontaneous laughter produced on the stage for the purpose of light education and constructive criticism to improve the mind and enlighten the soul so as to make man kinder.

Along with the general policy of rallying all talents and encouraging all forms of creativity in our city's stage scene, it is necessary to point out that our immediate goal is to intensively improve the artistic quality of renovated theater--a form of traditional national art. Caring for, developing and properly promoting renovated theater is the responsibility of the theatrical circles in our city toward an important demand of cultural life in both urban and rural Nam Bo and toward the demand for art appreciation at different levels of our people of all walks of life throughout the country.

Looking back at the process of its development in history, we can see clearly that the strength of renovated theater is derived not only from its profound national characteristics but also from its popularity and its trend toward spontaneous realism. Thanks to its close relationship with life and its familiarity with the ordinary people, renovated theater has, in many cases, taken a relatively correct course of progress and successfully reflected certain aspects of the real picture of contemporary society. This is proven by the fact that even under colonial rule, the masses' profound aspirations and feelings were brought on stage.

Against the historical background of the 30's, a group of progressive stage artists, influenced by the cultural light and the mass revolutionary movement directed by the party, adopted a policy to develop our city's theater. Socialist theater must inherit and develop in the most vigorous manner the traditions and goals of these dedicated and outstanding vanguard artists. There exists a contradiction that must be resolved as an immediate step: History has left us with a large contingent of experienced artists, including many valuable talents; but unfortunately, the intelligence that is charged with caring for renovated theater is deficient both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The city's theatrical stage, owing to the historical conditions of its development, has produced many stars but it does not have enough leaders who rise from within the movement to hold high the new vanguard banner. This gap must be filled with collective intelligence and combined strength. It is because we have not yet clearly raised the issue of developing and perfecting our city's socialist theater and have contented ourselves with the initial transformation of old theatrical troupes in the organizational field without vigorously transforming them in the artistic and ideological fields, and also because we have failed to develop the truly exemplary role of the core art troupes and to devise clearcut organizational policies and

systems and specific managerial measures that the past 2 years have witnessed a laxity in stage management in our city as well as throughout Nam Bo and the emergence of some regrettable phenomena in acting, directing and in management within the theatrical sector.

Each of us should look back over the path we have traversed in order to draw the necessary lessons of experience. In our opinion, each theatrical art troupe is not purely a professional unit; it is also an artistic unit that is, first of all, fully capable of developing and creating art all by itself. Each theatrical stage is the rallying point for creative artists who are closely attached to one another by their common struggle ideals, the same concept of service and their vow of total dedication to genuine art.

The artistic cause knows no end. Only with a firm organization can each art troupe develop art and leave its deep imprints on the cultural scene as has been done by theatrical houses with the age-old traditions of the advanced countries.

On the front of socialist stage in our city, there are public and collective art troupes. They operate on basically similar statutes, do not vie with or oppose each other, and emulate on an equal footing with each other in the fields of creativity and service. In the process of developing stage art, we can devise a clearcut division of labor and responsibility for each art troupe with regard to its main target audience, its main repertoire and so forth. Our hope is that the leader of each art troupe will not only concern himself solely with administrative management like a new-type troupe manager, but also possess a thinking and creative mind that enables him to lead, organize and develop his troupe with creativity.

I hope that our stage managers respect and love art as sister Ba Van, the partner both in life as well as in art of oldtimer artist Ba Van. A stage manager may not necessarily be an artist himself but he must have an artistic soul and learn to satisfactorily cultivate, foster and encourage talents and maintain the artists' quality with devotion and care, and with strictness and purity.

A task that the association must carry out immediately after its founding is that along with adopting a new policy and new statutes for the theatrical sector, it must consult the sectors concerned to proceed with studying and recommending the presentation of the "people's artist" and "outstanding artist" titles to artists in our city in accordance with the decree promulgated by the Council of Ministers, in order to encourage stage performers to develop their talents and make ever greater contribution to the cause of socialist construction and national defense. By persistently striving to develop art along the line adopted at this congress, I am sure that from among all those present here today, there will emerge many people's artists and outstanding artists.

In the name of the association, professional art workers must work together and take even greater steps forward in promoting the cultural movement and the mass art movement. Working in coordination with mass organizations and the mass media, the association must take the initiative in studying and probing the audience's psychology and develop a plan to change the audience's aesthetic needs and improve the public's appreciation of art.



In building the new theatrical stage, we cannot think in simple terms and act foolishly. All of us have yet to gain much experience in this work; and it is also true that the cadres directly responsible for this are not yet fully prepared to perform a job bigger than they can handle. Comrades, you should help one another in your work, assist one another in making progress and cooperate with one another to fulfill your task. Unity is the prerequisite of all successes.

I would like to say a few words to the party members working in this sector: Comrades, you must uphold your exemplary vanguard role, unite with one another, develop goodwill, round up all talents and remain modest and sincere. You must not take advantage of the offices of responsibility to which you are either elected by the masses or appointed by the party to further your own interests.

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hoàng Chím [HOANGF CHIM], Senior Colonel, deceased

Born in 1928; member of the VCP; member of the 7th National Assembly, commander of Son La Province Military Command; he died on 17 October 1981 at the Son La Hospital following a severe, undefined sickness. Condolences were extended by the National Assembly and Headquarters, 2d Military Region. (NHAN DAN 22 Oct 81 p 4)

Lê Dư [LEE ZUWJ]

\*Head of the Party Member Education and Party Activities Section [Vu giao duc dang vien va sinh hoat Dang] [VCP CC Propaganda and Training Department]; his article "Problems That Must Be Mastered in the Educative Phase of Raising the Communist Quality of Cadres and Party Members" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI GIANG VIEN No 4, Jul-Aug 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đăng [NGUYEENX DAWNG]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; his article "The Youth of the Nation Enrolls To Build and Develop Agriculture in the Mekong River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN Aug 81 p 1)

Văn Hiến [VAWN HIEENS]

\*Head of the Agriculture Service, Cuu Long Province; his article "Cuu Long Starts on 10th Month Crop" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Oct 81 p 2)

Hoàng Văn Hiếu [HOANGF VAWN HIEEUF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Thanh Hoa Expands and Improves Agricultural Product Contracting" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 81 p 2)

Vũ Tiên Hoàng [VUX TIEEN HOANGF]

Head of the Grain and Food Plants Institute; his article "Increase Effective Cooperation" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Sep 81 p 3)

Trần Văn Hợp [TRAANF VAWN HOWPJ]

Director General of the Vietnam Federation of Tea Enterprises; his article "Problems in Balancing the Industry's Plan and Planning in the Vietnam Federation of Tea Enterprises" appeared in the cited source. (LUONG THUC THUC PHAM No 122, Nov 80 p 3)

Phan Xuân Hưởng [PHAN XUAAN HUWOWNG]

Editor-in-chief of the grain and food journal LUONG THUC THUC PHAM; his name appeared on the masthead of the publication. (LUONG THUC THUC PHAM No 122, Nov 81 back cover)

Đặng Hữu [DAMNGJ HUWUX]

Vice Minister of Education; on 24 October 1981 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Uzbekistan Socialist Republic. (NHAN DAN 25 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Mạnh Kiên [NGUYEENX MANHJ KIEEM]

\*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hanoi; his interview on the Youth Union as a revolutionary force appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 30 Sep 81 p 2)

Lê Văn Lai [LEE VAWN LAI]

\*Head of the Technical Equipment and Agricultural Mechanization General Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently he attended a conference dealing with recovery and restoration of parts for agricultural machinery. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 5, [May] 81 p 32)

Đinh Bá Lãm [DINH F BAS LAMX]

\*Head of the Institute for Scientific and Technical Research in Labor Safety [Vien nghien cuu khoa hoc ky thuat bao ho lao dong]; his article "Ten Years of Development and Activity of the Institute for Scientific and Technical Research in Labor Safety" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 5, [May] 81 pp 12, 14)

Nguyễn Xuân Lãm [NGUYEENX XUAAN LAAM]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; recently he attended a conference dealing with the recovery and restoration of parts for agricultural machinery. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 5, [May] 81 p 14)



Hoàng Linh [HOANGF LINH]

Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; on 18 September 1981 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Communist Party Committee, 9th Ward, Prague, Czechoslovakia. (HANOI MOI 23 Sep 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Hồng Lĩnh [NGUYEENX HOONGF LINHX]

Editor-in-chief of the Hanoi daily newspaper HANOI MOI; on 3-12 October 1981 he headed a newspapermen's delegation that visited Vientiane, Laos. (HANOI MOI 14 Oct 81 p 1)

Le Xuân Lưu [LEE XUAAN LUWUJ], Major General

\*Commander of the Political Academy [Hoc vien Chinh tri], VPA; his article "Building an Advanced, Regular Political Academy" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Oct 81 p 3)

Chu Huy Mân [CHU HUY MAAN], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau; Deputy Secretary of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee; Chairman of the Political General Department; on 25 October 1981 he was present when VCP General Secretary, Le Duan, addressed members of the VPA Political Academy. (NHAN DAN 26 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Phùng Minh [NGUYEENX PHUNGF MINH]

\* Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phu Khanh Province; on 15-19 October 1981 he accompanied an official delegation from the Uzbekistan Socialist Republic on a visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 81 p 4)

Hồ Bá Phúc [HOOF BAS PHUCS], Major General

Of the 9th Military Region; recently he attended a writers seminar in Hau Giang Province. (VAN NGHE 26 Sep 81 p 3)

Hoàng Phương [HOANGF PHUOWNG], Major General

His article "Party and Political Work in the Technical Branches" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN No 9, Sep 81 p 23)

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYETS], Lieutenant General

His account of events that occurred in the mid 1940's appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Aug 81 p 131)

Le Xuân Sinh [LEE XUAAN SINH], \*Major General

His article "Thirty Years of Struggle and Maturing of the Political Academy" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Oct 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Tấn [NGUYEENX TANNS], \*Lieutenant Colonel

His article "The Border Defense Post and the Effectiveness of the Border Defense Mission" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 81 p 35)

Nguyễn Đình Thành [NGUYEENX DINHF THANH], deceased

Born in 1916; member of the VCP; former ambassador to Norway. He died in Berlin of a heart attack on 12 October 1981 while enroute to a new assignment. (NHAN DAN 22 Oct 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Thuận [NGUYEENX VAWN THUAANF]

Publisher of the machine technology journal KY THUAT CO KHI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT CO KHI No 2, Jun 81 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Gia Thăng [NGUYEENX GIA THAWNGS]

\*Head of the Local Component [bo phan dia phuong], State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Some Considerations on Research and Development Trends in the Service of Agriculture in the Southern Province for the Forthcoming Period" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 5, [May] 81 pp 14, 15)

Trình Xuân Tiên [TRINHJ XUAAN TIEENS]

Publisher of the grain and food journal LUONG THUC THUC PHAM; his name appeared on the masthead of the publication. (LUONG THUC THUC PHAM No 122, Nov 81 back cover)

Nguyễn Cao Tiểu [NGUYEENX CAO TIEEUX]

\*Acting Director of the Industry Service, Hanoi; his article on local industrial enterprises appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 1 Sep 81 p 3)

Trần Trung [TRAANF TRUNG]

\*Head of the China Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 31 August 1981 he summoned the PRC ambassador to request resumption of negotiations between the SRV and the PRC. (HANOI MOI 1 Sep 81 p 4)

Vũ Anh Tuấn [VUX ANH TUAANS]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Committee; on 18 September 1981 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Communist Party Committee, 9th District, Prague, Czechoslovakia. (HANOI MOI 23 Sep 81 p 1)

<sup>^</sup>  
Le Tu [LEE TUW]

\*Deputy head of a department in the State Science and Technology Commission; on 18 September 1981 he was scheduled to speak at the Dan Chu Club in Hanoi on "The Role of Science and Technology in Production Today." (HANOI MOI 18 Sep 81 p 4)

<sup>~</sup>  
<sup>^</sup>  
Nguyen Van Tu [NGUYEENX VAWN TUWJ]

Representative to the World Confederation of Trade Unions in Asia; on 28 September 1981 he participated in closing ceremonies of a congress in Hanoi on the role of trade unions in Southeast Asian countries in national development. (HANOI MOI 29 Sep 81 p 1)

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<sup>~</sup>  
Nguyen Si Ty [NGUYEENX SIX TYF]

\*Director of the Education Publishing House [Nha xuat ban giao duc]; \*Director of the Textbook Editorial and Educational Reform Center; his article "Text Books for Children" appeared in the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 18 Sep 81 p 2)

<sup>^</sup>  
Tran Anh Vinh [TRAANF ANH VINH]

\*Vice Minister of Mines and Coal; his article "Twenty Five Years of Research in the Coal Industry" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 5, [May] 81 pp 3, 14)

<sup>^</sup>  
Cao Xuan Thiem [NGUYEENX XUAAN THIEEM]

\*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Phu Khanh Province; on 19 October 1981 he accompanied a delegation of the Uzbekistan Socialist Republic on a visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 81 p 4)

<sup>~</sup>  
<sup>^</sup>  
Nguyen Van Xuyen [NGUYEENX VAWN XUYEENS]

\*Deputy Head of the Storage and Transport Department [Cuc kho van], Ministry of Food; his article "Management and Utilization of Grain Bags" appeared in the cited source. (LUONG THUC THUC PHAM No 118, Aug 81 p 3)

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## PUBLICATIONS

### TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI GIANG VIEN' NO 4, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 81 p 54

[Text] Several Matters That Must Be Thoroughly Understood in the Educational Campaign to Improve the Communist Qualities of Cadres and Party Members (pp 1-6)  
(Article by Le Du, head of the Department of Party Member Education and Party Life)

Lenin and the Matter of Party Members (pp 7-14)  
(Article by Nguyen Khac Quyen, the Nguyen Ai Quoc High Level Party School)

Concerning the Revolutionary Qualities of the Communist Party Member (pp 15-19)  
(Excerpts from statements by President Ho)

Rapidly and Successfully Carrying Out the Phase of Short-Term Training in the Situation and Tasks for Key Village Cadres (pp 20-22)  
(Article by Nguyen Tien Chi)

A Few Experiences in the Training of the Corps of Key Village and Hamlet Cadres in Tay Ninh (pp 23-26)  
(Article by Tra Van Tot)

The Objects and Methodology of the Socialist Political Economics (pp 27-34)  
(Article by Nguyen Van Ninh; editorial note: In May 1981, the Central Propaganda and Training Department held a scientific conference concerning "The Objectives and Research Methods of the Socialist Political Economics." We have printed excerpts from a number of the main speeches and the speech concluding this conference for reference by readers.)

Correctly Determining the Objects of the Socialist Political Economics (pp 35-39)  
(Article by Nguyen Van Son)

The Research of Philosophy in the Soviet Union Since the 25th Congress of the CPSU (pp 40-51)  
(Article by Ho Van)

Political Economics Practice Lessons (pp 52-53)



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### TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC' NO 5, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 back cover and p 14

[Text] Warmly Welcoming and Making Every Effort To Successfully Implement the Political Bureau Resolution on Our Country's Policy Regarding Science and Technology (pp 1-2)  
(Editorial)

The 25 Years of Scientific-Technical Research of the Coal Sector (pp 3-5)  
(Article by Tran Anh Vinh, vice minister of mines and coal)

The Improvement of the Forests Combined with Agricultural Production (pp 6-8)  
(Article by Nguyen Van Truong, a cadre of the technical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture)

The Production of Soybeans in Vietnam (pp 9-11)  
(Article by Chu Van Tiep, a cadre of the Crop Production Department of the Ministry of Agriculture)

Ten Years of Construction and Activity of the Institute of Labor Safety Scientific and Technical Research (pp 12-14)  
(Article by Dinh Ba Lam, head of the Institute of Labor Safety Scientific and Technical Research)

Thoughts on the Guidelines for Scientific and Technical Research in Support of Agriculture in the Southern Provinces in the Coming Years (pp 15-17)  
(Article by Nguyen Gia Thang, chief of the local section of the State Science and Technology Commission)

Circular Providing Guidance with Regard to the Implementation of the Statutes on Innovations, Technological Improvements, the Rationalisation of Production and Inventions (pp 18-31)  
(No 361/SCTPM dated 31 March 1981)

News of Scientific and Technical Activities

The Activities of the Combined Investigation Program for the Mekong River Delta (p 32)  
(Article by Luu Truong De, the State Science and Technology Commission)

Conference on Reclaiming and Restoring Agricultural Machines and Parts (pp 32 and 11)  
(Article by Tao Van Chieu, the State Science and Technology Commission)

Conference To Disseminate the Political Bureau Resolution on the Policy Regarding  
Science and Technology (p 33)

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' NO 9, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 p 72

[Text] Approaching the 5th Congress of the Party: Summarizing Experiences, Improving Work Efficiency and Accelerating the Emulation Movement (pp 1-6)  
(Editorial)

Military Strategy (pp 7-22)  
(Article by Q.S.)

Several Matters Regarding Party Work and Political Work Within the Technical Branches (pp 23-34)  
(Article by Major General Hoang Phuong [HOANG PHUONG]) [will be published]

Border Defense Posts and the Effectiveness of Border Defense Work (pp 35-40)  
(Article by Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Tan [NGUYEN TAN])

#### Methodology in Military Activities

The Objective Laws in Military Activities, the Conditions Underlying Their Existence and the Subjective Efforts Made by the Commander (pp 41-49)  
(Article by Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao [HOANG MINH THAO])  
[will be published]

#### The Armed Forces of the Fraternal Countries

The Polish Army's Training of Its Corps of Scientific and Technical Cadres (pp 50-61)  
(Article by Engineer Hi-po-lit Co-gie-go-ro-trich [Vietnamese phonetics], senior colonel, assistant professor and doctoral candidate)

#### Foreign Military Materials

Deng's "Uncontrollable Force" (p 62)  
(Unattributed article)

#### Readers' Letters

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' NO 10, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 p 72

[Text] Approaching the 5th Congress of the Party: Generations Firmly Protecting the Beloved, Socialist Vietnamese Fatherland (pp 1-10)  
(Article by Trung Dung [TRUNG ZUNGX]) [excerpt appeared in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 199, pp K5-K6; being translated]

A Regiment's Strength of Collective Ownership (pp 11-17)  
(Article by Lieutenant General Nguyen Quyet [NGUYENX QUYETS])

A Number of Matters Regarding Party Work and Political Work in the Technical Branches (pp 18-29)  
(Article by Major General Hoang Phuong [HOANGX PHUONG]) [being translated]

#### Research-Exchange of Experiences

One Year of the Campaign "The Entire Army Acts in Accordance with Orders" (pp 30-36)  
(Article by Lieutenant Colonel Bui Dinh Nguyen [BUIX DINHX NGUYEN])

Discoveries, Inventions and Innovations in Military Science and Technology (pp 37-41)  
(Article by Engineer Captain Le Do Thai [LEEX DOOX THAIS])

#### Methodology in Military Activities

Marxist-Leninist Philosophy Is the World View and the Methodology in Military Theory and Practice (pp 42-52)  
(Unattributed article)

#### In the Resistance Against the United States for National Salvation

Building a Direct Support, Strategic Rear Area in the a Strategic Direction (pp 53-65)  
(Unattributed article)

#### Foreign Military Materials

Reagan's Policy Regarding Vietnam and Indochina (p 66)  
(Unattributed article)

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## CHRONOLOGY

### HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 JULY - 15 AUGUST 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 9, Sep 81 p 32

[Text]

#### July

17 In accordance with the decision of the People's Supreme Assembly, Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, confers the National Golden Order on Le Duan, General Secretary of the C.C. of C.P.V.

20 The SRV Foreign Ministry issues a statement rejecting the "declaration" and "resolution" adopted by the "International Conference on Kampuchea".

- The Council of Ministers gives instruction on new policies concerning child care and education.

22 The Vietnamese feature film "The Wild Field" wins a gold medal at the 12th International Film Festival held in Moscow.

- Signing in Vientiane of an agreement on forestry cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

23 VNA issues a statement flatly rejecting the slanderous charges of the Thai Army High Command broadcast over Bangkok Radio on July 22 that Vietnamese troops had shelled and laid mines on Thai territory causing losses to Thailand.

24 Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach concludes his official visit to the Mongolian People's Republic begun on 20 July 1981.

- The Governments of the SRV and the Republic of Zimbabwe agree to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

- Signing in Moscow of an agreement on economic and technological co-operation for 1981-1983 between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

25 The Council of Ministers gives instruction on organising the transfer of labour between different regions in the country.

27 Opening in Hanoi of an exhibition entitled "For Man's Life and Happiness" on the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled.

28 A delegation of the Vietnam Women's Union led by its President, Nguyen Thi Dinh, leaves Hanoi on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

30. Signing in Moscow of an agreement on goods exchange and payment for 1981-1985 between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

- Vietnam's first gas-turbine power plant built in the province of Thai Binh has commissioned its first turbine with a capacity of 17,000 kilowatts.

- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong sends a message of greeting to the world conference against Atomic and Hydrogen bombs, saying that "The Vietnamese Government and people fully support the struggle and the initiatives against A and H bomb."

### August

1. VNA issues a statement flatly rejecting the news broadcast by Radio Beijing which slanderously charged that "Vietnam had dropped chemicals into sources of drinking water in the Kampuchean province of Battambang."

2. The Danish Government sends 750,000 US dollars to Vietnam to buy food for flood-stricken areas.

4. The first national Chemistry conference is held under the auspices of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education and the General Department of Chemistry. The conference aims to exchange results of scientific and technological research achieved during the past years and set the direction and tasks for the coming years.

5. The Institute of Literature, the Institute of Pedagogy and the Teacher-Training College No. 1 organise in Hanoi a Scientific conference on Vietnam's socialist family.

6. A peasant in Vinh Ho commune, Vi Xuyen district, Ha Tuyen province, finds an earthenware jar containing several bronze coins from the Tran, Ho and Le dynasties (13-16 centuries). This will facilitate research on the currency, trade and other historical problems of the epoch.

- VNA issues a statement flatly rejecting the fabrication of a high official of the National Security Council of Thailand which says that Vietnam has counterfeited Thai bank-notes and smuggled them from Laos into Thailand.

- The Vietnamese Association of the Blind inaugurates a Dutch-financed Braille printing workshop on the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled.

8. A conference to review the implementation of the contracted quota system is held in Ha Nam Ninh province from 8 to 12 August. The conference confirms that the application of the system of quota allocations to farmers is a new stage of development in Vietnam's agriculture. Thanks to this system, rice output increased by 220,000 tonnes in the last winter-spring crop compared with the same crop last year.

9. Le Tien Manh, a member of the Vietnamese Circus Union, is awarded a prize as the best clown at the First Circus Festival of Socialist countries held in Havana, Cuba.

12. The mission of consultation of UN Council for Namibia led by N.G. Sinclair visits Vietnam from 7 to 12 August.

- The SRV Government resolutely supports the struggle of the Namibia people and protests against South Africa's policy towards Namibia.

- The Council of Ministers gives instruction on promoting family planning for 1981-1985. Some concrete targets to be realized: a couple should have a maximum of two children and the average rate of population growth in the whole country should be reduced to 1.7% (the North: 1.5% and the South: 1.9%).

14. The Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture holds a ceremony to receive 3,700 tonnes of urea fertilizer donated by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

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**DATE FILMED**

Dec. 15, 1981



